

THE GRAPHIC

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"DOVER AND CALAIS"



THE CLOUTURE DEBATE.—Both in the House and out of it there is a pretty formidable consensus of opinion that the application of "the French gag," even if it be advisable in the abstract, is inopportune at the present time. Since Mr. Gladstone introduced the proposal, people have had time to reflect over it, and two points have been pressed on their attention with remarkable clearness. First, that the progression of public business, which thus far has been singularly slow during the present Session, would not have been accelerated by the *clôture*; and secondly, that the progression would have been accelerated by the passage of some of the less ambitious Procedure Resolutions. Under these circumstances, it is presumable that a wise Minister, skilled in the management of men, would have quietly shunted the *clôture*, and, having thus soothed the alarms of honourable members, would easily have persuaded them to pass the Resolutions referred to above. But this prudent, sensible, give-and-take course does not commend itself to such a man as Mr. Gladstone. He believes himself to be William the First, by divine right of the popular voice, and as such he assumes an imperious tone, making no scruple of bullying the House. For it is bullying the House to tell it, as he does through his speaking-trumpet the Marquis of Hartington, that "with these proposals the existence of the Government is inevitably bound up." That is to say: "Unless you ratify the *clôture*, I shall appeal to your masters, the electors." The bare suggestion is enough to make Liberal members quake for their seats. What with the extended franchise and the ballot, it is so difficult nowadays to get at the real sentiments of average British electors. Although the alleged enthusiasm in favour of the *clôture* is a factitious product reared in the hotbed of the caucuses; still, on the other hand, in spite of the unparalleled blundering and bad management of the Government during their two years of office, the name of Gladstone in all probability even now possesses a magical influence, and very possibly, in the event of a General Election, the bulk of the constituencies may say to their candidates with true democratic intolerance, "William wants this particular thing. Whether it is a good or a bad thing we have not the skill to judge. It is enough that he wants it. Let him have it." Pressed by these considerations, the House, though with a wry face, may swallow the Premier's big bolus. And why is he so anxious to administer this nauseous capsule? Why, because he wants to wipe off the discredit attaching to his Government on account of the miserable legislative crops harvested hitherto; he wants to show the people of England how, by aid of the "gag," he can force two or three regular Radical root-and-branch Bills through the House.

EXTENSION OF THE SUFFRAGE.—The debate on Mr. Arnold's motion for the establishment of "uniformity of franchise throughout the whole of the United Kingdom" was chiefly remarkable for the calmness with which it was conducted. At one time there was no political question which excited so much vehement passion, but now even those who dislike the proposal discuss it quietly, and there can be no doubt that it is supported by a very large majority both in the House of Commons and in the country. This change is due almost solely to the evidence of facts. According to the opponents of the first and second Reform Bills, all sorts of dreadful consequences were to be produced by these measures, and it was said to be impossible that their bad results should be balanced by a single important advantage. Events have not justified the prophets of evil. On the contrary, notwithstanding occasional errors, the tendency of legislation has been to move more and more in the directions indicated by the wisest political thinkers of modern times; and there is no reason to believe that this tendency would be interrupted by a third Reform Bill. Now that School Boards are in full activity all over the country agricultural labourers are as well educated as working men in towns; and in their public meetings and associations the former show quite as true a capacity for political life as the latter. The real difficulty relates not to the lowering of the franchise but to the redistribution of seats, which, when it comes to be practically dealt with, will prove, as everybody sees, to be a question of extraordinary complexity. Politicians, however, are likely to have plenty of time to consider the various solutions which have been offered. Mr. Gladstone sincerely desires to change the existing system; but, if we may judge from the tone of his speech, he has no intention of doing so until the present Parliament has effected all the other great reforms which are supposed to be included in its "mandate."

IRELAND.—He must be an optimist who would confidently assert that the altered policy of the Government in Ireland has borne much good fruit. The constabulary may possibly be less unpopular than they were; but, like everybody who is on the side of law and order, their lives are never safe. There has been little or no diminution in murders and other outrages. The perpetrators of these outrages are rarely caught, and if caught are still more rarely convicted. Witnesses are afraid to come forward; juries are

afraid to pronounce the word "guilty." There is a remedy, and we believe an efficient remedy, for this terrorism. If, for this kind of offences, trial by jury were temporarily suspended, and a Special Commission appointed to collect evidence and deal out punishment, persons who desire to be law-abiding, but who are at present rendered inert by the meagreness of the protection afforded to them by the Government, would begin to lift up their heads. Mr. Bright once talked with ill-concealed glee of "Irish landlords running for their lives." Does he approve, we wonder, of Irish tenant-farmers being shot through the legs for the dire crime of paying their rents? Because, if he does not approve of such brutality, he ought, as a Cabinet Minister, to insist on stringent measures being adopted to stop these villainies. But the Government still seem in a fool's paradise as regards Ireland. They still cling to the belief that their precious Land Act will heal all her wounds and bruises; and they accentuate this belief by keeping some five or six hundred persons (all heroes, and patriots, and martyrs in the eyes of the turbulent classes in Ireland) locked up in a comfortable captivity. Some day they must either bring these persons to trial or let them go; and if the Government seriously believe that after their incarceration the ex-prisoners will be less dangerous than they were before, they must entertain very strange views of human nature. Nevertheless, blameworthy as the Government policy has been, the Ireland which is anchored off our western coast would probably gradually settle down into tranquillity did it stand alone. But it does not stand alone. There is another Ireland beyond the Atlantic, quite out of our control, and which is bent rather on injuring England than on benefiting the parent island. Hence come the truculent newspapers which preach fire-raising and murder as virtues; hence come the plots whose attempted execution, as at the Albert Docks the other day, cause such a wide-spread sensation of uneasiness. Altogether, it seems to us that the Irish problem has not hitherto been rendered less insoluble either by the legislative or the executive efforts of the Government.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S DISAPPOINTMENTS.—There is no statesman in Europe who holds at the present moment a more anomalous position than Prince Bismarck. He is by far the most popular man in Germany, and as Foreign Minister he possesses the confidence of all classes of his countrymen who take any interest in foreign questions. Yet in his domestic policy he is continually being thwarted. For several years he has been trying to establish peace between Church and State, but when he lays definite proposals on the subject before the Prussian Parliament he finds that they command the approval neither of the Clericals nor of the Liberals. The Economic Council he appointed chiefly for the purpose of securing its adhesion to his scheme for creating a Tobacco Monopoly, and this body has decided very unexpectedly against the proposal. That the Reichstag will follow the example of the Economic Council is certain. It would probably have rejected the plan in any case; but now the majority who would have voted in opposition to his wishes will be swelled by many Deputies who have hitherto wavered. The Accident Assurance Bill is likely to have the same fate, and the Liberals are equally confident as to the failure of the measure for the establishment of a pension fund for the working classes. Prince Bismarck will probably soon make a fresh appeal to the country, but after the experience of the last general election he can hardly be sanguine that a new Parliament would be more compliant than the present Reichstag. The truth seems to be that Germany is passing through a transition stage, during the continuance of which it will be almost impossible for her to secure any important legislation that does not directly relate to the army. Political opinion is so divided that there is no positive measure, whether proposed by Prince Bismarck or his opponents, for which a majority would be prepared to vote.

STEEL-CLAD MEN-OF-WAR.—Owing to the improved methods of manufacturing steel which have of late years been discovered, it is rapidly superseding iron for big jobs in which it would formerly have been regarded as too scarce and costly for practical use. Railway companies lay down their permanent ways in steel, and find the dearer product cheaper in the long run, because it can better stand the wear and tear of mineral trains. Then, within the last few days, two men-of-war, the *Edinburgh* and the *Colossus*, have been launched. Their armour will be steel-faced, and will present a far more trustworthy resistance to a shot than simple iron. Unfortunately, however, this adoption of steel does not put an end to the unceasing rivalry between ships and guns. The new armour-plates may be considerably tougher, but the new guns are infinitely more penetrating—not because they are bigger, for just now among experts both here and on the Continent there is a reaction against mere size—but because the principles on which gunpowder should be managed are more clearly understood than they were a few years ago. It is, perhaps, wicked to say so, but one is tempted sometimes to wish for a genuine naval war, so as to test practically all the inventions of the last forty years. A man need not be very old to remember when three-deckers of 120 guns were launched without a breath of steam on board except in the cook's galley. These picturesque vessels are now as obsolete or even more so than Noah's Ark, for ships of the *Glatton* type are not unlike a combination of that historical craft with the ordinary wash-tub. What a dispeller of illusions a great

naval war would be! Hitherto a few crumbs of knowledge, but only a few, have been gained from the successive experience of the Austro-Franco War, the American Civil War, the Russo-Turkish War, and the duel between Chili and Peru. Still, we are all very much in the dark, and we spend heaps of money in trying to keep ahead of other Powers. France is just now the chief object of our solicitude, but if the United States reconstruct their Navy, as they propose to do, they may become even more formidable although more distant rivals. What will be the end of all this international competition it is difficult to say.

CONVALESCENT HOMES.—The meeting held the other day in Mr. Gladstone's official residence in aid of a proposed Scarlet Fever Convalescent Home ought to mark the beginning of an important movement. There is probably no disease more generally dreaded than scarlet fever, and it is known that its worst consequences are most to be feared during the convalescent stage. A sufficient case would be made out for the establishment of many such Homes, even if there were no evil results except those to which patients themselves are liable. In the houses of the poor it is simply impossible for persons recovering from this terrible malady to receive the attention they need. They cannot get enough either of fresh air or of nourishing food, so that multitudes who might be restored to perfect health die, while others, as Dr. Broadbent said, are crippled for life. In these days, when so many appeals are made with effect to "the enthusiasm of humanity," it ought not to be impossible to remedy this state of things, especially when we remember that scarlet fever is spread chiefly by persons who appear to have almost recovered from it. The disease might be stamped out altogether if patients were isolated; and we do not see why isolation should not be secured in almost every case. All that is necessary is to provide a proper number of Convalescent Homes, of which, we may be sure, most sufferers would be only too glad to avail themselves. The remedy is in the hands of the public, and it may be hoped that for its own sake, as well as for the sake of the poor, it will promptly strike a mortal blow at so dreadful an enemy of the human race.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.—The new Code of Regulations issued by the Education Department shows how excellent an education (in the ordinary sense of the word) may now be obtained by the children of the so-called working classes at the public expense. Indeed, the chief fault is that the teaching is too choice for boys and girls who mostly leave school at the age of thirteen. Farmers and small shopkeepers may not unreasonably feel jealous of these advantages, for their own sons and daughters too often get a far worse education at the private establishments where their parents pay for their education; and, as regards the farmer, he finds that the labourer's son, whose education has been defrayed out of his (the farmer's) pocket, turns up his nose at agricultural work, and goes off to swell the population of some big town as a clerk or a warehouseman. Meanwhile, what may be called the genteel employments, such as those of the clerk and the governess, are getting very crowded, and are consequently inadequately paid; while there is an absolute dearth of men who understand mechanical trades, or who are not afraid of downright hard work. This scarcity of labourers and "tradesmen" is partly due to the fact that the old apprenticeship system is rapidly dying out. It does not suit the roving, independent, anti-disciplinary instincts of the modern youth. The French have begun to perceive the danger which will accrue to Society if this time-honoured source of industrial skill is dried up, and no substitute put in its place. They are, therefore, starting Apprenticeship Schools, in which boys (and presently girls) can be taught industrial trades for several years at a specified charge. A similar attempt (under the auspices of the School Board of Philadelphia) has been made in the United States, and a trial of three months showed that "industrial art can, to very great advantage and at very little expense, be made a part of primary school-education." To the mass of children mere book-learning is eminently tedious, whereas to be doing something with eyes and fingers, and thereby causing a palpable result to come into existence, is extremely attractive. How fascinating to boys is the carpenter's bench and the blacksmith's forge! We hope before many years that the wholesome old Jewish practice will be revived, and every lad, whatever his rank or fortune, will be compulsorily taught some manual occupation by which he can earn his bread in case of need.

NOVELISTS AND PLAYWRIGHTS.—We have heard much lately of the wrongs of novelists in their relations to playwrights, and the subject is one which cannot be too persistently thrust on public attention. As the law stands at present, the author of a novel may be anxious to dramatise his own work after its publication, or to have it dramatised by some one whom he trusts; but if the task is undertaken by somebody else he has no remedy. A version of his tale may be produced without his consent, the profits being pocketed by the appropriator. If there ever was a case of violent injustice this is surely one; and it is a kind of injustice from which almost every prominent novelist of the day has repeatedly suffered. The public may say that, after all, it concerns only a limited class; but a movement for the remedy of a gross evil ought surely to have general support, whether the evil affects a large or a small number of persons.

Besides, the community has a direct interest in the removal of a grievance which tends to discourage talent and genius. In France the intellectual creations of an author are as strictly protected as any other property belonging to him, and this is, no doubt, one reason why the ordinary French drama is so much better than ours. A higher class of men, as a rule, devote themselves to work for the stage, and Frenchmen of all classes reap the benefit. In this instance the most bigoted Briton might admit that we have something to learn from the practice of our neighbours.

NOTICE.—With this Number is published, as an EXTRA SUPPLEMENT, a PORTRAIT of PRINCE BISMARCK, printed in colours.—The Half Sheet and Supplement, though delivered in the middle of the paper, must be placed for binding between pages 296 and 305.—The continuation of "MARION FAY," Mr. Trollope's New Story, is unavoidably postponed till next week.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 27TH AT THE
GRAPHIC GALLERY,

100, STRAND,

TEN YEARS' HOLIDAYS IN SWITZERLAND.

A SERIES OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS FROM NATURE

BY

THE MANAGER OF THE GRAPHIC.



THE DRAMATIC SCHOOL, ROYALTY THEATRE.—THIS AFTERNOON the Students of the Above School will give a Practice Performance, when the following Pieces will be acted:—The Charming Comedietta entitled FOLLOW THE LEADER, by C. M. Rae. Characters by Miss A. Ellis, Miss E. Granville, and Miss C. Fortescue. To be followed by, for the First Time, a New and Original Comedy in Three Acts, entitled: TRAPPED AT LAST, by Mr. Geo. Neville, characters by Madame De Sarri, Miss Kathleen Henschel, and Miss Rose Hinton; Messrs. Charles Fulton, L. Kingstone, Forbes Drummond (by permission of Mr. John Clayton), G. R. Forster, F. Roberts, and Mr. Van Utrecht. To conclude with the famous Comic Drama, called A ROUGH DIAMOND, by the late Mr. J. B. Buckstone. Characters by Miss J. Franklin, Miss Meredith; Messrs. L. Kingstone, Richard Beaumont, C. L. Fraser, and R. B. Land. Under the Sole Direction of Mr. George Neville, 5, Regent's Park Terrace, N.W., of whom Tickets may be obtained. Doors open at 1.30, to commence at 1.40. Carriages at 5.30. Prices of Admission: Private Boxes from £1 1s.; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s.

MR. IRVING is gratified to announce that the present demand for seats at the LYCEUM is without precedent during his management, to meet the wants of the public desirous of witnessing the performance of ROMEO and JULIET, seats can be booked for two months in advance. Romeo, Mr. IRVING, Juliet, Miss ELLEN TERRY. Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Mercutio, Mr. Teriss. Box Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open 10 till 5.—LYCEUM.

BRITANNIA THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING at 7, the Great Adelphi Drama, PROOF, or a CELEBRATED CASE. Misses Adams, Lewis, Grainger; Messrs. Clifford, Reynolds, Henry, Meares. MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT. Miss Maude, Manfred, Amadee, Kenebell. Concluding (Saturday excepted), WITH THE SEA IS ENGLAND'S GLORY. Misses Nash, Eversleigh; Messrs. Steadman, Drayton, Lewis, Bigwood. Saturday Only, HERNE THE HUNTER.

BRIGHTON THEATRE ROYAL AND OPERA HOUSE.—Proprietress and Manager, Mrs. NYE CHART.—EVERY EVENING Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS, supported by a powerful company. Morning Performances every Saturday at 1.30 p.m.

MR. G. W. MOORE'S ANNUAL BENEFIT, ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, NEXT TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, March 28, on which occasion he will have the valuable co-operation and assistance of nearly all the principal artists connected with the West End Theatres. See-to-morrow's paper for the full list.—Fauteuils, 5s.; stalls, 3s.; balcony, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—St. George's Hall, Langham Place. CLOSED. Will REOPEN on EASTER MONDAY at 3 and 8 with "THE HEAD OF THE POLL," by Arthur Law, Music by Eaton Fanning, and a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled "NOT AT HOME." Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission 1s. and 2s., Stalls 3s. and 5s. Easter Monday and Tuesday.

EGYPTIAN HALL—England's Home of Mystery.—MASKLYNE and COOKE'S Original Entertainment of Illusions introduced in Comedy Sketches. EVERY EVENING, at 8, and on Wednesdays and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'clock. At Half-past Eight the New Sketch, embracing the most startling phenomena of a spirit form enveloped in a cloud of light.—Admission from 2s. 6d. to 1s.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.—AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS, 1882.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS. The above Exhibition will OPEN in the WALKER ART GALLERY, on MONDAY, 4th September. The dates for receiving pictures are from the 1st to the 12th of August, both inclusive.

Forms, cards of particulars, and all information may be obtained on application to Mr. Charles Dyal, curator, Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, to whom all works of art, intended for exhibition, should be addressed.

London Agent, Mr. James Bourlet, 17, Nassau Street, Middlesex Hospital. JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Honorary Secretary.

GROSVENOR GALLERY WINTER EXHIBITION.—The Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery NOW OPEN from 10 till 6, with a collection of watercolour drawings, and a complete collection of the works of G. F. Watts, R.A., forming the first of a series of annual winter exhibitions, illustrating the works of the most eminent living painters. Admission One Shilling. WILL CLOSE THURSDAY, April 6.

DORES GREAT WORKS, "ECCE HOMO" ("Full of Divine dignity."—*The Times*) and "THE ASCENSION," with "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," and all his other great pictures at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily to 6. One Shilling.

SAVOY GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS, 115, STRAND.—NOW ON VIEW. "Besieged," Painted by F. Holl, Etched by Walther. "What are the Wild Waves Saying," Painted by C. W. Nicholls, Engraved by G. H. Every. All the Modern Publications On View.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 1s. 6d. A Pullman Drawing Room Car is run on the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fares from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 1s. 6d., available by these Trains only.

Tickets and every information at the Brighton Company's West End General Offices, 28, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square; City Office, Hays' Agency, Cornhill, also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

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15, RUE BLEUE, PARIS.



“DOVER AND CALAIS”

THIS is an apropos sketch, intended to be suggestive of the Channel Tunnel. England and France, as impersonated by these fair ladies and their companions in the rear, are supposed to be discussing this important topic. We cannot learn from their gestures which side they are respectively advocating, but we may presume that the two points of the argument chiefly insisted on are, on the one hand, the abolition of sea-sickness, on the other, the increased risk of invasion. People who are peculiarly liable to “the malady of the sea,” and who often want to cross the Channel, will perhaps prefer the possible prospects of invasion for the sake of getting rid of those terrible convulsions of the diaphragm. Stay-at-home folks, on the other hand (if there be any such nowadays), on either side of the Channel, will prefer to keep “the silver streak” intact. In their opinion, intercourse between the two countries should only be possible (an occasional balloon trip excepted) by passing over the green and undulating (sometimes very undulating) fields, beneath which King Neptune's flocks and herds are grazing.

ROUND THE WORLD YACHTING, XI.

SPEAKING of Bombay, where the *Ceylon* arrived January 5th, our artist says: “We were delighted with the order and symmetry of the European town and fort, after the filth and disorder characteristic of the ports we had latterly visited in the Mediterranean.” The correspondent of the *Sportsman* is less severe in his comparisons: “I was much struck with the extreme quietude of the town, there being few vehicles, and the natives going about very solemnly, a great contrast to the other Eastern towns we have been visiting.” Next day the Cave Temples in the island of Elephanta were visited, the passengers going thither in native sailing boats. These Hindoo temples, which the bigotry of the Portuguese sought vainly to destroy, are now rapidly going to ruin.—The method of reefing a native lateen sail is curious.—Among the most curious sights of Bombay are the Parsee cemeteries, usually known as “Towers of Silence.” The Tower consists of a high circular building, resembling in shape a low gasometer, with one iron door, through which the corpse is carried in and laid on a platform. This platform is divided into three parts, in circles one within another. The outer circle is for men, the middle for women, and the inner for children. In the centre is a well, into which the bones of the deceased persons are thrown, after the more corruptible part of their bodies has been devoured by vultures and crows, flocks of which hover about the place. There are seven of these Towers of Silence in Bombay.—Other sketches show some of the ordinary Bombay street-types, a fake in a holy Brahmin village, a boat discharging its native passengers at Elephanta, and a treadwheel which is in use in the town for drawing water.—The reader is requested to note that the order of publication of the last two batches of this series of sketches has been accidentally reversed. The engravings published to-day should have preceded those depicting the visit to Ceylon, which were published three weeks ago.—According to a telegram from the special correspondent of the *Daily News* the *Ceylon* arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and was to leave for Honolulu this day (Saturday).

OUR OBITUARY RECORD

MR. THOMAS AVELING, the chief of the firm of Aveling and Porter, engineers, of Rochester, who has just died somewhat suddenly at the age of fifty-seven, was descended from an old Cambridgeshire family, having been born at Elm, near Wisbeach, in 1824. His first occupation was farming, which business he followed for some years under Mr. Robert Lake, of Milton-Chapel, near Canterbury, whose eldest daughter he subsequently married. He always took great interest in agricultural machinery, and was the first to introduce the use of the steam plough into Kent, and soon after his marriage he and his father-in-law began business at St. Thomas's, Strood, as constructors and repairers of agricultural machinery, and proceeded to construct traction-engines on the pitch-chain principle, an early patent of Mr. Aveling's, which is remarkable for strength and simplicity as compared with those of other designs; and which won for him the first prize of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, in 1860, and many honours from Agricultural Societies in England and abroad. Mr. Aveling was a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and a Knight of the Order of St. Joseph. He filled the office of Mayor of Rochester, and during his year of office was instrumental in effecting many public improvements in the town. He leaves a widow, a son, and four daughters.—Our portrait is from a photograph by A. Bertelli and Co., Turin and Genoa.

SIR CHARLES WYVILLE THOMSON, the distinguished naturalist, who has just died, at the comparatively early age of 51, was the son of Mr. Andrew Thomson, a surgeon in the H.E.I.C.S. He was educated at Merchiston Castle School, and subsequently at Edinburgh University. In 1850 he was appointed Lecturer on Botany in King's College, Aberdeen, and in the following year held the same post in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, whilst subsequently he became successively Professor of Natural History in Queen's College, Cork; and Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in Queen's College, Belfast, where he helped to found a museum in connection with the College, and to organise a School of Art under the Science and Art Department. He was Vice-president of the Jury on Raw Products at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and in the two following years he went on scientific dredging expeditions in the *Lightning* and the *Porcupine*. In 1870 he was chosen Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1872 he was placed at the head of the Scientific Department of the famous *Challenger* Deep Sea Exploring Expedition, an appointment for which he was eminently fitted by his various scientific attainments. On the return of the *Challenger* after her three years and a half cruise round the world Professor Thomson received the honour of knighthood. The collections obtained during the voyage were deposited at Edinburgh, and Sir Charles undertook the work of reporting the scientific results of the cruise, a task which he partially achieved by the publication, in 1877, of the first volume of the “Voyage of the *Challenger*.” He was also the author of “The Depth of the Sea,” and of numerous contributions to scientific periodicals.—Our portrait is from a photograph by J. Horsburgh, 131, Prince's Street, West End, Edinburgh.

“ROMEO AND JULIET” AT THE LYCEUM

OPINIONS may differ concerning the performance of this play, especially as regards the impersonation of the two leading characters, by Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry respectively. But, viewing the piece as a spectacular revival, popular judgement has no hesitation in pronouncing it to be a most complete success. Never probably, since the play was first produced, has it been placed on the stage with more life-like reality, and could the illustrious author be persuaded to take a seat in the stalls his delight in looking at the admirably-painted scenery, the artistically-contrasted colouring of the dresses, the carefully-arranged groupings, the exceeding naturalness of the street mobs and the festive guests, would only be lessened by

the fear (judging from Elizabethan precedents), that such lavish expenditure must inevitably spell “Bankruptcy” to the enterprising manager. Nor would the apprehensions of “the Divine Williams” be lessened if he were to learn, as he might from last Monday's *Daily News*, that the Lyceum theatre at the present time employs no less than six hundred persons, a large number of whom do not appear on the stage at all, being carpenters, machinists, and property-men.

Among the many admirable sets of scenery by which Mr. Irving has caused his presentation of *Romeo and Juliet* to be illustrated, there is none perhaps more effective than Mr. Telbin's rendering of the Tomb of the Capulets, a deep and dismal vault, many steps below the level of the entrance door, through which the pale night without is discernible. This is the scene represented in our engraving, the time chosen being that in which the good Friar Laurence is descending the staircase. As he goes down he exclaims:—

Alack, alack! What blood is this which stains
The stony entrance of this sepulchre?—
Romeo! O pale!—Who else? What Paris too?
And steeped in blood?—Ah! What an unkind hour
Is guilty of this lamentable chance!—

A moment later Juliet will wake, and then the catastrophe will be complete. There can be no doubt that the terrible incidents of this scene are rendered far more impressive by the thoroughly real look of the structure in which it takes place.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA

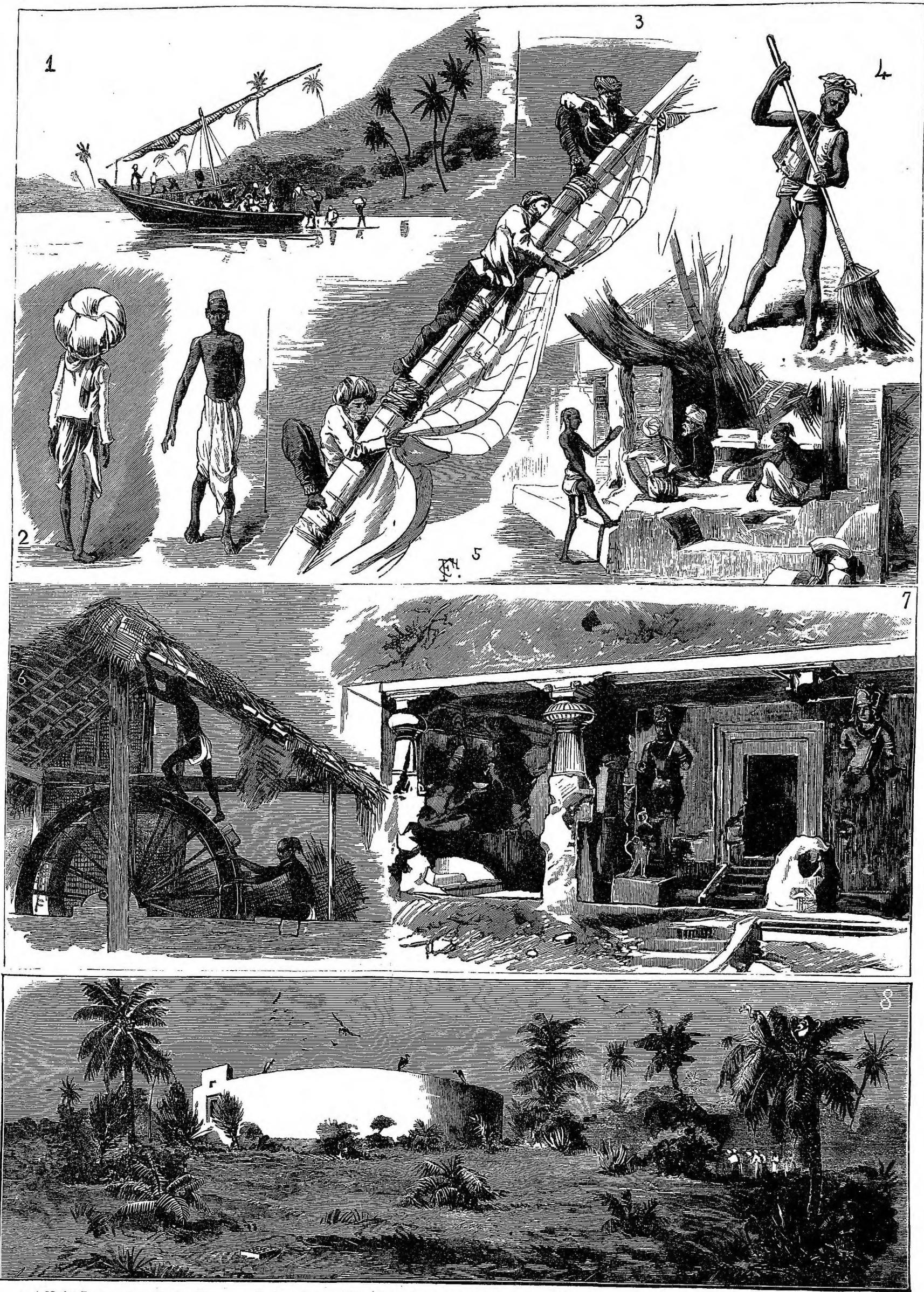
“AND proclaim unto the people a solemn pilgrimage; let them come unto thee on foot and on every lean camel, arriving from every distant road; that they may be witnesses of the advantages which accrue to them from the visiting this holy place.” Thus runs the admonition to Mahomet in the “Pilgrimage” chapter of the Koran, and in obedience to this every good Moslem who has the means in his power is bound to visit the Holy City, the birthplace of Mahomet, once in his lifetime. Thus every year, in the twelfth Mahomedan month, Moslem pilgrims of every nationality and of all ranks flock to the number of 100,000 to Mecca, to perform the various devotional ceremonies in the great mosque of El Haram, and to kiss the “Black Stone” enshrined in the Caaba.

A panoramic view of the huge courtyard of El Haram, showing the arcades and the Caaba, form the subject of one of our illustrations, which is from a photograph taken last year by a Mahomedan pilgrim. Owing to its extreme sanctity and the extreme fanaticism of the pilgrims, few Europeans have ever visited Mecca. Those who have ventured to do so have carefully disguised themselves as Mussulmans, and have gone through all the necessary devotional exercises as strictly as the most ardent True Believer. Mr. John F. Keane, a son of the Rev. William Keane, of Calcutta, is the most recent of these adventurous travellers, and has given us a most interesting account of his visit in his work, “Six Months in Mecca,” published by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers. He describes the Haram as a large quadrangular open space, enclosed within four arched colonnades or arcades, some twenty-five feet high, and crowned with little domes. From these arcades a number of stone pathways lead across the gravelled square to a central paved oval space round the Caaba, a plain unornamented oblong of closely-pointed, massive, cyclopean masonry, 38 feet by 30 square and 40 feet high. It is covered with a heavy black cloth which has a good deal of silk in its composition, and all around five feet from the top there is a band, very richly worked in bullion with the Caluma, the Mohammedan profession of faith, the whole of the black cloth being damasked with the same characters. There are three openings in this cover, one which exhibits a heavy bullion curtain before the silver-plated door by which the Caaba is entered. In one corner of the building also there is a round hole in the cloth, about five feet in circumference, and about two feet above the base rim of the Caaba, showing a massive silver boss, and, set so deeply into this that the face is concealed while kissing it, is the Black Stone. The stone is about the size of a man's head, of a brownish-black glassy substance, presenting rounded inequalities of surface, as if from fusion or fracture. Mr. Keane considers it resembles obsidian, and with regard to its black colour, he managed to scratch it with a ring, and found the stone white beneath the surface. The legends respecting the stone are very numerous, the generally received being that it is the angel who had charge of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, and who was thus petrified for allowing them to be beguiled by the serpent into eating the forbidden fruit, or wheat, as some Mussulman traditions have it. At the last day he will be restored to his original form. In the south-east corner of the Caaba there is a small oblong granite stone, which is carefully visited by the pilgrims as they perform their seven circuits around the building. There are a few other erections in the square, such as the canopy over the sacred well Zem Zem, whence Hagar is said to have drawn the water for Ishmael, the house containing a stone impressed with Abraham's footprint, and various oratories and chapels for the different sects. The Caaba is said to be built on the spot where Adam when expelled from Paradise first worshipped in a tent sent down from Heaven for the purpose. This tent was replaced by Seth by a house, which after the Deluge was rebuilt by Abraham. Before the Mahomedan era it served as a place of idolatrous worship to the Arabs, and now is the great object of veneration to the whole Mussulman world—every True Believer turning in its direction when he says his prayers.

Besides the various circuits around the Caaba the pilgrim must stand in prayer for a whole day on the Mount of Arafat, and visit various other holy places, and throw his seven or seventy stones at the pillars of Minar, so as to frighten Sheitan (the Devil) away. Then again, if possible, he should visit Medina, where the tomb of Mahomet is the second sacred city of the Mahomedans, but presents few points of interest to the outside world. The chief feature of the town is, of course, the Hurjah or Mausoleum, which is surmounted by a green dome. The interior can only be seen through a small opening called the Prophet's Window. Huge hanging carpets, however, conceal the actual tomb itself, which is not visible to the eyes of even the most fervid of Moslems. Our view of the pilgrims' encampment is from a photograph by the Moslem above-mentioned.

THE QUEEN'S ARRIVAL AT MENTONE

HER Majesty and Princess Beatrice arrived in Mentone shortly after four on the afternoon of the 17th inst. The journey from Cherbourg is stated to have been accomplished without any hitch, and both the Queen and the Princess appeared to be in excellent health. A temporary platform had been erected in the grounds of the Château des Rosiers for Her Majesty to alight. After the Royal travellers had been greeted by the British Vice-Consul, the Queen and Princess proceeded to the Château, where they were welcomed by Mr. Henfrey. As Her Majesty had desired that there should be no official reception, no address was presented by the Municipality on the train passing through Mentone station, but a magnificent bouquet was provided, and a grand *fête* at Mentone was given on Wednesday in honour of the Queen and the Princess. A strong force of police has been sent from Paris to Mentone, and too-curious visitors are carefully kept away from the Château, so as to ensure Her Majesty as much privacy as possible. The town is full of English and American visitors, and the streets are gay with British flags. Her Majesty had a good night's rest after her journey, and on Friday drove through the town in an open carriage. On Saturday the Queen was visited by the King and Queen of Saxony, the latter of whom is staying at Mentone for her health, and Princess Beatrice returned the visit on

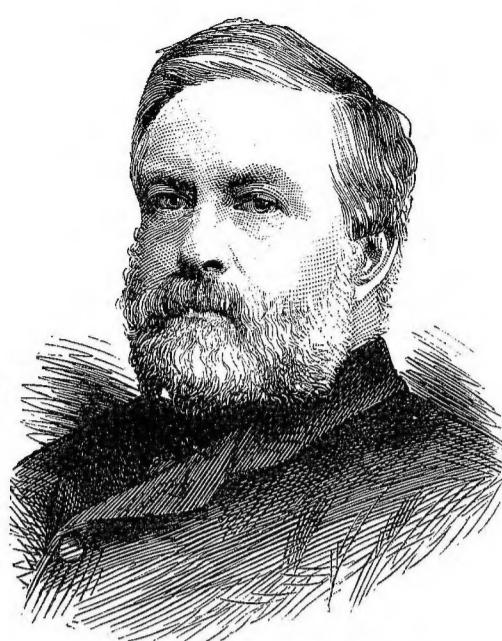


1. A Native Boat.—2 & 4. Bombay Types.—3. Reefing a Lateen Sail.—5. A Fakir in a Holy Brahmin Village.—6. A Treadwheel for Drawing Water.—7. Cave Temples at Elephanta.—8. A Parsee Tower of Silence.

ROUND THE WORLD YACHTING IN THE "CEYLON," XI.—BOMBAY
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. C. E. FRIPP



MR. THOMAS AVELING
Died March 7, aged 57



SIR CHARLES WYVILLE THOMSON
Died March 10, aged 51



"ROMEO AND JULIET" AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, ACT V., SCENE IV.

Friar Laurence—“Romeo! O pale!—Who else? What! Paris too?”

day, when Prince Leopold arrived in the evening. On Sunday, also, Divine Service was performed at the Châlet before Her Majesty and the Princess, while next day the Queen drove out towards Monaco. On Tuesday and Wednesday Her Majesty and the Princess again drove out, the Princess visiting the Magnat Artistic Pottery Works on the former day, and the King and the Queen of Saxony lunching with Her Majesty on Wednesday.

The weather is exceedingly fine, and the Royal visitors are stated to be in excellent health. The apartments used by Her Majesty at the Châlet consist, the *Daily News* tells us, of the dining-room on the ground floor, with windows opening on to the terrace towards Italy; an adjoining *salon* used as a study, and furnished with a black and gold writing table, chairs, sofa, &c. On the first floor are the bedrooms of the Queen and Princess, separated by a boudoir, the Queen's room being furnished in oak and bamboo with a splendid gilded bedstead, Her Majesty's own property, and brought from Baden-Baden.

COOLIE CYCLES FOR INDIA

THE popularity of the bicycle and tricycle in England has naturally suggested the notion that some such means of locomotion would be acceptable in our Indian colonies. The Coventry Machinists' Company, acting upon this idea, have succeeded in producing a modification of the tricycle, which seems well suited for the intended purpose, which, bearing in mind the nature of the climate, is not to furnish a new form of athletic exercise; as with us, but rather to afford a pleasant and inexpensive means of conveyance. The Coolie-Cycles, as seen in our engraving, are built to carry either one or two passengers, the motive power being supplied by coolies mounted on saddles behind. They run upon three wheels, the fourth wheel beneath the footboard in front which is raised some inches from the ground being added only to prevent all possibility of an upset.

PRINCE BISMARCK

See pp. 297 et seqq.

LIFE AT OXFORD—I. THE PROCTOR

THE Proctor is an official of great importance in the University of Oxford, and, as far as the University is concerned, his post is one of considerable dignity; the same cannot be said of his relations with the Undergraduates. It may seem incredible that educated gentlemen are willing to prowl about Oxford by night to pounce upon the unwary Undergrad who prefers the warmth and respectability of civilised garb to the battered fragments of a "mortar-board" and the tattered rags of a gown, which form the only attire of an Undergrad which the University recognises. That it is so is an instance of the force of custom; no man, however lost to self-respect, would consent to be a Proctor in any other town. Perhaps they dignify their duties by regarding themselves as the guardians of Undergraduate morality; if so, it is extraordinary that they are never struck by their own ludicrous inefficiency. A wary man is not to be caught, and it has been darkly hinted that "bull-dogs" are corruptible by gold, and even silver. The "bull-dogs" are known officially as "Proctor's servants," and, in the heated imagination of freshmen, are supposed to run down their quarry with consummate ease, or drag him gasping before the velvet-robed personification of the majesty of *espionage*; who, cap in hand, politely inquires if the individual in question is a member of this University, and finally requests him to call at nine o'clock on the following morning.

As a matter of fact the bulldogs grow fat in their office, and are far from fleet; and even were the Undergrad the tortoise of the fable, and the bulldog the hare, it is rumoured that the point of the fable would possibly still hold good. How, of course, I know not.

The Proctors have a really more efficient, though not more dignified, system of police, in a body of paid spies, one of whom may be seen hanging about the High at about twelve o'clock at night; they report to the Proctors such escapades as come beneath their notice. It is, perhaps, needless to add that all are not so reported.

There is one curious contradiction in the Proctorial system. A man is fined for not wearing a cap and gown; he is also fined for smoking; but if he is smoking in a cap and gown, the fine is doubled. It is believed that smoking is regarded as an outrage on the dignity of the University. The more serious offences are not usually committed in cap and gown. The playing of billiards after nine o'clock is another fineable offence, and usually costs 10s., should the Proctor appear. The driving of tandem is the eighth deadly sin. The morning conversation would be something as follows: "Come in, sir. What name?" "Mr. Shillingford Brydges, of Exeter." "Mr. Shillingford Brydges of Exeter College. Yes." (Reference to notebook). "Yes, I had occasion to stop you on the evening of yesterday, when you were driving a vehicle, drawn by two horses, placed consecutively, in a manner known, I believe, as 'tandem.' A most dangerous practice I have heard, and clearly subversive of all University discipline. I must fine you two pounds. Yes, good morning, Mr. —." Exit Undergrad, mulcted and discouraged.

So with the minor offences; they all mean contributions to a never filled receptacle called the University Chest, which possesses curators, but is otherwise like the urn of the Danaids.



THE FIRST DIVISION ON THE CLÔTURE is expected to take place next week, and it is understood that if defeated the Government will resign. This being so urgent whips have been issued by the Conservative and Home Rule leaders to their respective parties. The latter is a lengthy document containing an elaborate calculation as to the probable result, which, it alleges, depends upon the voting or abstention of the Irish members.

THE REFORM OF THE REFORM CLUB has been resolved upon by a number of Liberal M.P.'s, who, in consequence of the recent black-balling of the Messrs. Chamberlain of Birmingham, nominated by two members of the Cabinet, have determined to ask their fellow-members of the Club to abandon the ballot, and to endow the Committee with the power of choosing new members.

NEW IRONCLADS.—Two steel-built, armour plated, double-turret ships of war have just been successfully launched; the *Edinburgh* at Pembroke on Saturday by the Duchess of Edinburgh, and the *Colossus* at Portsmouth on Tuesday by Lady Emily Baring, daughter of the first Lord of the Admiralty. They are sister ships, similar in construction to the *Ajax*, launched at Pembroke two years ago; and are the first armoured vessels of the British Navy constructed of steel. On Tuesday the *Edinburgh*, while being towed from one part of Pembroke harbour to another, grounded on the shoal known as the "Dockyard Bank," and though she was ultimately got off it is feared that her bottom was seriously damaged.

"HANDS ALL ROUND," the Poet Laureate's new patriotic song, has offended the Good Templars of England, who in Grand Lodge assembled have adopted a resolution condemning its repeated invitation to drinking as "pandering to a fast decaying convivial custom,

which inflicts manifest injury upon so many of Her Majesty's subjects, hinders national advancement, and enslaves both body and mind."

A GREAT FIRE occurred on Tuesday at Higham Ferrars, near Northampton. Twenty-five houses were destroyed, and about 100 persons rendered homeless.

SUSPECTED FENIAN INCENDIARISM.—On Thursday last week the police received anonymous information that an attempt to fire the London Docks and to carry off a quantity of arms and ammunition stored therein was about to be made; and on Saturday a fire broke out in Messrs. Green and Kirkaldy's engineering shed in the Royal Albert Dock, which did damage to the extent of some 2,000/- or 3,000/. Although the letter was at first thought to be a hoax, some extra precautions were taken, and if it should turn out that the fire was anything more than an accidental coincidence, it is to be hoped that the incendiaries may be brought to justice.

IRELAND.—The apprehensions as to a revolutionary rising on St. Patrick's Day were not realised, for the anniversary passed off with more than usual quietude, although the day was observed in a harmless fashion in many places by meetings and processions with the customary display of bunting and shamrock.—The weekly catalogue of crime is more than usually heavy. It includes two murders, one in Dublin and another near Clonbur, in respect of which several arrests have been made; several cases of shooting in which the victims have been seriously wounded; and some other personal outrages of a revolting nature. A futile attempt to blow up a house in Nelson Street, Dublin, is also reported. As a kind of offset to these outrages we have the capture of four "moonlighters" by a police patrol; and the dispersal of another cowardly gang by a farmer and his sons, who have been complimented on their bravery by Mr. Clifford Lloyd.

THE QUEEN AND EPPING FOREST.—It has been announced, by the permission of the Duke of Connaught, who is Ranger of Epping Forest, that early in May Her Majesty will visit Epping Forest for the purpose of declaring it open and free for the use of the public for ever.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC was further advocated on Monday at a meeting of bankers and merchants convened by the Lord Mayor. The Duke of Connaught was the chief speaker, and donations to the amount of 5,000/- were announced.

JUMBO has at last been caged and carted off to the Docks, the operation being easier than was expected, although the strength of the box was severely tested by his intermittent struggles. Whether his last hours at the Zoo were greatly soothed by the lamentations and condolences of his friends, or by their many presents (amongst the most curious of which were oysters, cigars, snuff, and liver pills), we know not, nor do we care to inquire whether the bereaved Alice has been adorned with the crepe specially sent for her use after losing her mate. The public excitement created by his removal has been a real good thing, in a pecuniary sense, for the Zoological Society; and we doubt not that Mr. Barnum is quite satisfied at the very effective manner in which his purchase has been advertised.

THE NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE held its twenty-sixth annual meeting on Monday, when speeches in support of its principles were made by Mr. Beal, Sir A. Hobhouse, Lord Thurlow, and Mr. Grey; and it was resolved to petition Parliament once again in favour of the Sunday Opening of National Museums and Picture Galleries.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PARIS COMMUNE was celebrated in London by a meeting at the Social Democratic Working Men's Club, at which, after some speeches from several German and Russian Socialists, it was resolved "to seize all means to make and keep the movement essentially social-economic, so as to avoid the failures of past revolutions, and soon make human right victorious."

A FATAL TRAPEZE ACCIDENT occurred on Tuesday at a music hall in Dublin. The performer, for whose safety no net or other protection was used, fell heavily upon the stage, and died of a fractured skull in a few minutes after his removal to an hospital.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT is reported from Pollockshields, near Glasgow, where four children have been killed and some twenty others injured by the sudden collapse of a shed in the playground of a Board School. The structure was only three years old, and the disaster is said to be due to the defective "tieing" of the roof to the wall of the adjoining building.



LAST week, after a somewhat stormy progress, the sittings of the House of Commons reached a comparatively peaceful end. An interesting debate upon Borneo occupied the sitting of Friday, and was discussed with charming freedom from party trammels. It was essentially an independent members' question. It was brought forward by Mr. Gorst, and as it charged the Liberal Government with a too eager disposition to extend the *Civis Romanus* principle it carried with it an air of quite refreshing originality. That there was something in this appeared to be proved by the distress of mind evidenced by honourable members below the gangway opposite. Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Henry Richard, and other well-known advocates of the mind-your-own-business policy objected to the action of the Government in extending the charter to the Company. Mr. Gladstone, who has recently developed a well-meaning, but wholly ineffectual habit of interposing early in a debate, with the intention of limiting the scope by clearly laying down the lines of the Government position, showed that the responsibility and possible iniquity of the Government was limited to having recognised a condition of affairs pre-existing. They had found the Borneo Company in possession, and had made a bargain with them in which "the Company got nothing but restraint." On a division Mr. Gorst was defeated by 125 votes against 62, the majority being largely made up of the independent Liberal class.

On Monday the Premier touched on the ever-welcome subject of the holidays. It was expected that these would not extend further than from Tuesday, the 4th of April, to Thursday week following. Members are now so far habituated to hard lines in connection with the discharge of Parliamentary duties that this somewhat scant allowance of recess had been accepted with resignation. When the Premier announced an extension of the holidays to Monday, the 17th, a grateful cheer acknowledged the concession. At the same time the Premier took the opportunity of informing the House that he would not be able this year to introduce the Budget before Easter, an unusual occurrence, consequent upon the exceptionally early date at which Easter falls. Nothing happened to prevent the House thereafter getting to business, which it did, by Mr. Raikes resuming the debate on the Procedure Resolutions. A month had elapsed since the adjournment on the debate, a period full of varied illustration of the necessity of the reform of procedure.

Mr. Raikes now returned to the discussion with a vigour that delighted many of his party, but some manifestations of which furnished Lord Hartington with a text for grave rebuke. According to Lord Hartington, the House had looked with some interest for the assistance of the late Chairman of Committees in arriving at a

conclusion on the matter before it. His long experience in the chair, and the strict impartiality with which he then bore himself, flattered the House that he would discuss the matter in the calm judicial spirit which such a topic invites. That might have been a more useful procedure; but Mr. Raikes took another view of his opportunity, and in a lively speech—lively in substance, though indescribably dolorous in the matter of delivery—he attacked and denounced the Government collectively and individually, and predicted the end of freedom of speech from the date of the introduction of the *clôture*.

Lord Hartington was put up to speak at this early stage of the renewed debate for a reason of familiar recurrence. Whenever any grave and critical question comes under the discussion of the Government there are dark hints abroad that Lord Hartington dissents from the view of Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain, and that tremendous efforts are necessary to prevent his resignation. This was said from time to time during the debate on the Land Bill. It was repeated when the resolution on the Lords' Land Committee was brought forward, and it was current on the eve of the resumption of the debate on Procedure. A moment's thought would have shown that this time the case was peculiarly unfortunate. As his speeches in Lancashire and elsewhere have shown, Lord Hartington has ever been one of the foremost to protest against longer sufferance of the tyranny of the minority in the House. It was, however, thought that this new *canard* should have its neck wrung forthwith, and accordingly Lord Hartington followed Mr. Raikes, and not only declared himself in favour of the *clôture* against the declaration of the right hon. gentleman, but supported his position by argument and illustration.

The debate which followed, and which was carried on till the small hours of the morning, did not prove very exciting. Still, by comparison with the hollow pretence of the debate on the question of the Lords' Land Committee, it was a useful and interesting exercise. One conspicuous point of difference was in the brevity of the speeches. On the other so-called debate three or four members occupied with dreary harangues, to which no one listened, the hours of a full sitting. The speeches hitherto delivered on the *clôture* have been comparatively brief and business-like. The Conservatives meeting in formal conclave have decided not to offer anything like factious opposition to the closing of the debate, and if the Land Leaguers are good enough to permit it the division will take place next Thursday.

Tuesday was given up to debate, brought about under somewhat peculiar circumstances. In the last Parliament Mr. Trevelyan took up the question of the County Franchise, which so far as possible he made an annual motion, and succeeded in drawing forth an expression of opinion out of doors which educated the leaders of the party to the extent that they adopted the scheme as a plank in their platform, and came into office formally pledged to deal with the question at the earliest practical moment. When in these circumstances Mr. Arthur Arnold breathlessly jumped up as soon as he could catch the Speaker's eye on the opening day of the Session, and announced that he would move a resolution on the subject, his own party were first astonished, and then indignant. It is part of the unwritten law of Parliament that new member shall bear himself modestly for a session or two, and at least shall not attempt to thrust himself into any very prominent position. It was thought that Mr. Trevelyan, having laboured to shape this question into one of practical importance, might, when all the work was done, and there remained only honours to be claimed, expect to have some voice in nominating his successor to take charge of the question—if, indeed, any successor were necessary since the Government had formally associated themselves with it. These things did not occur to Mr. Arnold, or, if they did, had no weight in his decision. He had secured the place, and was inclined to make the most of his opportunity. The question being once brought forward, was of too great importance to be shirked, and very reluctantly, both parties came to its consideration. Mr. Gladstone, whilst announcing his intention to vote for the resolution, plaintively protested against being forced contrary to his conviction to vote for an abstract resolution at a time when there was no visible chance of proceeding with it. Mr. Stanhope, speaking for the Opposition, was plainer in his language; but in these matters the House is a ways at the mercy of individual members, and so the night was fully occupied. The Conservatives declined to take a division on the momentous issue thus raised, and the debate was wound up by the lame and impotent conclusion of a division on the question for adjournment.

Ireland again claimed the attention of the House on Wednesday to the exclusion of all other business. No less than four Irish Bills were down for discussion. Of these the old question of University Education in Ireland occupied the whole of the afternoon. On Thursday Mr. Gladstone moved the addition to Prince Leopold's annuity on the occasion of his marriage, and what was left of the evening was given up to renewed debate on the *clôture*.



MRS. OLIPHANT's amazing literary fertility no doubt keeps her from doing anything like sufficient justice to her genius, but at the same time there are very few instances of so equal a match between high quality and excessive quantity. Her "In Trust: the Story of a Lady and her Lover" (3 vols.: Longmans and Co.), is not a work of any especial mark or power as coming from her pen, nor would it be even likely to attract particular attention without her name on the title-page, but it is none the less a good story, adequately, if not very brightly, told. Mrs. Oliphant has not of late troubled herself with those studies of deep passion in which her real strength lies. Here she as kept entirely to slight incidents and surface-views of character. Yet interest is forced into life by dint of sheer literary skill. She has been exceptionally fortunate in the choice of her heroine, Anne Mountford, whose single-hearted and single-minded honesty is wholesomely refreshing after the complex sentimentalities of heroines in general. Indeed Mrs. Oliphant seems to have altogether an eccentric admiration for sound sense and unsensational loyalty, and, although a lady novelist, understands both qualities—even the former. On the whole, the reader who is not afraid of a dull start will not fail to find his reward, especially if he, or she, have a feeling for literary, as opposed to dramatic, quality, or, to use a more fashionable phrase, for form rather than for colour. Perhaps "In Trust" savours a little of the art of book-making, but, if so, it belongs to book-making of an exceptionally high order.

"The Autobiography of Thomas Allen," by the author of "Post Mortem" (3 vols.: Blackwood and Sons), is a really interesting attempt to follow in the lines of no less a master of fiction than Fielding. We should say that the author must have had some conscious intention in this direction, and he has certainly succeeded in producing a fictitious autobiography entirely free from all the common forms and conventionalities of modern fiction. All that is made to happen might have really happened, the incidents are characteristic of the period, the characters are extreme instances of familiar types, and the artificialities of plots and situations are dispensed with altogether. Indeed these matters are treated with a sort of lost, self-conscious contempt which is by no means without genuine humour, and is very nearly as effective as silence would have been. Thomas Allen, the hero of the novel, is an

honourable young fellow, only distinguished from thousands of others by an exceptional modesty in the matter of self-estimation, who, in a simple and straightforward manner, tells his experience as a schoolboy, private pupil, officer of militia, Captain of Hussars both at home and in India, and afterwards, when his family fortunes have followed the ruin of a fraudulently-conducted country bank, as one of those who cannot dig, while to beg they are ashamed. This framework implies an infinite variety of episodes and contrasts of character, which are all treated with a most artistic appearance of artlessness, while their frequent humour, and occasional pathos, have the effect of being left to take care of themselves. To this extent nothing can be said to the dispraise of the "Autobiography of Thomas Allen;" and indeed the worst that can be said of the work is that it provokes, beyond its strength, comparison with possibly imitable models. The credit deserved by the author for success is over-shadowed by that which he deserves for courage. Still the success is sufficient to be something more than a mere *succès d'estime*, and he may yet win the honour of reviving a method of fiction which is none the worse for being diametrically opposed to any which at present prevails.

The author of "Cynthia, A Tale of Two Lovers" (2 vols. : Tinsley Bros.), appears to be insufficiently acquainted with the duties of a novelist, whether of the older or newer schools. Possibly he is ambitious of founding an entirely new school of his own, for "Cynthia" has at any rate the distinction of being a thing altogether alone in its many peculiarities. It starts as a sort of hash of political and theological observations, then takes a turn at satire and literary criticism, and then fairly tumbles into a maze, for the clue of common sense is lost for ever. Murderers chase one another in a circle, until the fate of the "Kilkenny cats" befalls them: beautiful dancers die unnecessary deaths, leaving accidental sisters to carry on their concern in the hearts of their lovers: Tragedy goes crazy, and Comedy takes refuge in the invention of such names as Mr. Lanky Tiptoe, Miss Tooty Turberville, and Mr. Thingamy—it is a new sensation to read, in all solemn seriousness on the author's part, of "the stern face of Thingamy." In effect, it is impossible to make out at what he is driving, or how he thinks of reaching any sort of end. By way of padding, scraps of other love stories are inserted here and there, chosen apparently on the sole ground of their having nothing whatever to do with what must be called the main story. Life may sometimes look like "the fortuitous concourse of atoms," but it is surely the part of fiction to take the opposite view.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES

THE untiring Mr. Edison has just patented an improved form of Electric Arc-regulator, which is said to do away with that unsteadiness, shown by flickering, which is almost inseparable from the arc form of lamp. He causes the upper carbon pencil to revolve by means of a small electric motor set in motion by the same current which gives the light. The plan is said to work well.

A French scientist, M. Muntz, has discovered, by means of apparatus of his own invention, that natural water, from whatever source it may be derived, from sea water to melted snow, contains an infinitesimal proportion of alcohol. The water of the Seine contains about one thousandth, the amount in sea water being the same. As alcohol also occurs in rain water, M. Muntz concludes that it must exist in the air, and everywhere in nature. If this discovery prove to be correct, total abstinence must become an impossibility.

A new process for preserving meat has lately formed the subject of some experiments in London. The antiseptic used is boracic acid, which, besides having the advantage of extreme cheapness, does not effect the quality or flavour of the meat. But the novelty of the process consists in its being applied to the flesh, not after slaughter, but during life. It may be briefly described as follows:—Supposing that a sheep is the animal to be treated, it is first knocked on the head with a wooden mallet in order to stun it. The jugular vein is then opened, and about a pint of blood is drawn off. This is presently replaced by double the quantity of the preservative chemical dissolved in warm water. After an interval of one or two minutes, in order to allow the injected fluid to pass through the entire vascular system, the insensible animal is killed in the ordinary way. The process is said to confer upon the meat extraordinary keeping qualities, but it seems to be rather too complicated in its details to recommend itself to general adoption. Although probably less cruel than the usual mode of slaughter, it has just that appearance of cruelty which would be sure to raise an outcry against it.

According to the *British Medical Journal* an important meeting of the principal medical faculties and associations is to be held on the 28th instant at the College of Physicians, to form an Association for the protection of Science, "in respect especially to the attacks which have recently been made on those engaged in the prosecution of research and the advancement of medical knowledge by experiment on animals."

Some very novel and interesting experiments were shown lately at Sheffield by Professor Carnelley in the course of a lecture "On Colliery Explosions." In order to show that an explosion might arise from the soundwaves produced from the use of gunpowder for blasting purposes, he took a metal tube fifteen feet long and six inches in diameter. At one end of this tube was suspended an ordinary Davy lamp surrounded by gas jets which enveloped it in an explosive atmosphere. At the other end of the tube was a little glass bulb filled with a mixture of chlorine and hydrogen, two gases which unite with explosive violence directly they are subjected to light. A piece of magnesium wire furnished the necessary illumination, and when the detonation occurred, the soundwaves travelling through the tube caused the flame of the Davy lamp to pass through its protecting gauze, and to ignite the gas outside. He next demonstrated how the presence of fine coal dust in a dangerous atmosphere vastly increases the violence of any explosion which may occur, principally because the particles of dust, occupying a small volume, became suddenly converted into gas representing a much larger bulk. For this reason he condemned the practice, recently attempted in some mines, of screening the coal below ground, and insisted upon the importance of constantly keeping the floor of a dusty mine well watered. But perhaps the most interesting part of the lecture was that referring to the effect of sudden changes of weather in inducing explosions in coal mines. First of all showing by statistics that nearly 60 percent of the explosions which occurred during one year were coincident with sudden barometric changes, he demonstrated by experiment why this was the case. An oblong box was divided in the centre by a porous partition of plaster of Paris. One compartment was filled with coal gas, and the other contained a lighted candle. The gas diffused slowly through the partition, which was supposed to represent the face of the coal in a mine, until the pressure in the compartment holding the candle was suddenly lowered. The gas then passed more rapidly through the partition, and an explosion occurred. The lecturer pointed out that the danger of explosions due to this cause could be eliminated by efficient ventilation, and by the prohibition of naked lights during unsettled weather.

The Agricultural Hall has during recent years been the home of exhibitions of various kinds, most of them as far removed from Agriculture as anything is possible to be. The display which is to be opened on the 10th of April is no exception to the rule, but it promises to be full of interest, and from the advertised list of exhibitors one can judge that the principal firms connected with Naval and Submarine Engineering will be well represented. The principal shipbuilders will contribute, and the Admiralty will exhibit models of different types of men-of-war; torpedoes and other

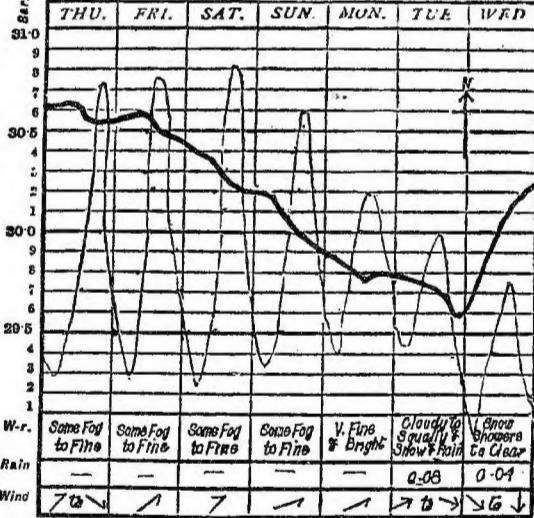
contrivances for blowing human beings to fragments will be shown; and prizes for saving shipwrecked crews and inventions of a humane character will be competed for by ingenious inventors. A large tank is to be erected for divers and diving bells, and a course of lectures bearing upon the progress of scientific engineering as applied to maritime matters will be given by experienced men. The exhibition promises to be of a very attractive nature.

It has long been known that corn mills, from the nature of their contents are peculiarly liable to dust explosions. In September last a disaster of this nature occurred in the corn mills of Messrs. Fitton and Son, at Macclesfield, and an account of it occurs in a Parliamentary paper just issued. The explosion was due to flame produced between some mill stones which had been running "empty" for some time. This ignited the dust present in the mill stone cases, and the flame travelled to all parts of the mill. Part of the buildings were levelled to the ground, and damage to the amount of 6,000/- was done in a few seconds. That insurance companies are aware of the risks incurred in the apparently harmless occupation of grinding corn is proved by the high rate charged for corn mills, namely 18s. to 20s. per cent. The risks involved in rice milling and cleaning seem to be greater still, if we may judge from the insurance premiums. In London rice mills have to pay about six guineas per cent., but in the country the rate is considerably less. T. C. H.

SOME PECULIARITIES OF MODERN ETCHING.—The best writer on the interesting subject of etching has said with great truth that "an etching must be virginal, like an improvisation." That is a dictum of M. Lalanne, who, a very charming writer, is also one of the best of modern true etchers. A good etching must have grace and naturalness, delicacy and strength; balance, alike of line and of light and shade; freshness of conception; truth of sentiment or feeling; perfect freedom and perfect accuracy of execution; and, above all, spontaneity. It must be familiar and lively; saying a great deal by a very little; eloquent in the very restrictedness of its means—this is the ideal etching. A high standard, some will say; but still one that has been, and—if the etcher properly understands his business—can be fulfilled. Do modern etchers understand their business? Are they cognisant of the true possibilities and beauties of their art? Very few of them, we fancy. The modern etcher—always excepting those very few—is not an etcher at all in the sense we have indicated: he is a jobber, a blind bungler, who does not know what he is at. He goes in for handicraft, which he produces in enormous quantities that stare at us out of print-sellers' windows, bore us in exhibitions, and frighten us in magazines. His deadly dull efforts are literally "all over the place," whilst a crowd of interested ignoramus stalk around, shrieking, "This is etching." Luckily, it happens to be nothing of the kind. It is done on copper, it is true, and with needle and acid, but it is not etching, because it is not art. Instead of saying a great deal by a very little, it says a very little by a great deal; its spontaneity becomes studied cramp; light vanishes utterly, leaving behind it a dirty Stygian gloom, which, the modern etcher says, is mystery; delicacy is exchanged for mere feebleness, and strength becomes blatant coarseness; sentiment sinks to piling weakness, or the most portentous of pretentious shams; whilst, if by some sort of blinking inspiration the modern etcher tries his hand at "perfect freedom," he brings forth the most frantic uncertainties of this chaotic age. The modern etcher doubtless means well. We believe he does; but, like a great many other well-meaning people, he—so far, at least—has made a mistake.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK

FROM MARCH 16 TO MARCH 22 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather during the earlier part of this period, and indeed until Monday night (20th inst.) was exceedingly fine, bright, and mild, and maxima exceeding 62° were recorded each day, while on Saturday (18th inst.) the thermometer rose to 66°. Fog prevailed during the early mornings of most of these days, but usually cleared off by nine A.M. or ten A.M., and the remainder of the time was unusually bright. On Tuesday (21st inst.), however, a very important change set in, owing to the passage of some small depressions over us, and the shifting of the wind to north west. The former condition gave us showers of rain and sleet, while the change of wind occasioned a very serious reduction in temperature, the maximum of Tuesday (21st inst.) being 16° lower, while that of Wednesday (22nd inst.) was as much as 21° lower than the maximum of Saturday (18th inst.). The barometer was highest (30.66 inches) on Thursday (16th inst.); lowest (29.60 inches) on Tuesday (21st inst.); range, 1.05 inches. Temperature was highest (66°) on Saturday (18th inst.); lowest (31°) on Wednesday (22nd inst.); range, 32°. Rain or sleet fell on two days. Total amount, 0.12 inches. Greatest fall on any one day, 0.08 inches, on Tuesday (21st inst.).

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BIRTHDAY.—Under the title of "Eighty-five Years of Faith, Battle, and Victory," the Deutsche Verlags Anstalt, formerly the business of Mr. Edward Hallberger, of Stuttgart, issued on the 22nd inst., which was the eighty-fifth anniversary of the Emperor's birthday, an interesting biography of His Majesty. It contains a large number of engravings, copied, by special permission of the Emperor, from his collection of water-colour drawings, and depict the chief incidents in his career.

THE REMOVAL OF JUMBO.—Jumbo does not appear to be the first elephant who has objected to a Transatlantic passage, as in Vol IX. of *Punch*, page 170, similar troubles are recorded of Van Amburgh's elephant, who was at Drury Lane in 1845. The first attempt to induce him to walk to St. Katharine's Docks was made at three in the morning by the keepers, but the elephant declined to move. Finding he would not be led quietly along, the keepers, with the assistance of Van Amburgh's men, chained his two fore legs together, and then attaching a rope to them passed it round his body, and fastened the end to his hind legs. They next fastened two long ropes to each of his fore legs, and about fifty men then commenced dragging him along, while two keepers were behind with pikes pricking him forward, and one on each side was occupied in a similar manner.



NINE MASSIVE NORMAN COFFINS have been discovered under the floor of the Chapter House of Bristol Cathedral.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE CHANNEL BY BALLOON is to be made, this time by Lieut.-Col. Burnaby, who is now waiting at Dover for suitable weather.

MRS. LANGTRY.—Messrs. Marion and Co., of Soho Square, have sent us two full length portraits of this lady, by Messrs. Downey, of 61, Ebury Street. They are taken in evening dress, and are noteworthy for their simplicity and grace of pose.

THE PRINCE OF WALES is making the round of the studios previous to the despatch of the pictures for the spring exhibitions. Last week he visited Mr. Herbert Johnson's studio to inspect the picture of a tiger which Mr. Johnson is painting for him, and subsequently went to the studios of Mr. J. E. Boehm, R.A., and Mr. Sydney Hall, and on Tuesday, with the Princess, to that of Mr. Alma Tadema, R.A.

THE LATE MR. J. J. HILL.—Mr. J. J. Hill, of Highgate, who died lately, was well-known as an animal painter, and among his works, which are to be sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson on the 3rd of April, will be found some clever pictures and finished sketches of pets belonging to Lady Burdett-Coutts, who gave Mr. Hill many commissions. We are sorry to learn that Mr. Hill's daughter is left entirely dependent on the proceeds of the forthcoming sale.

PROVIDENT SURGICAL APPLIANCE SOCIETY.—The annual festival was held on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor presiding. It is computed that 10 per cent. of the population require these appliances, which are from their cost beyond the means of the working classes, to whose lot it falls for the most part to need them. This charity either supplies them or assists to obtain them, according to the circumstances of the case. Funds are much needed to enable them to continue their career of usefulness. Six hundred and seventy-three pounds were subscribed in the room, and any of our readers desiring to help will receive all information by addressing the secretary, Mr. Thomas J. Woodrow, 28, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

HOUSEKEEPERS frequently sigh for a new species of animal whose flesh might be served to table, in order to break the monotony of the everlasting beef and mutton, veal and pork, and yet how few would relish a dinner of horseflesh were they previously informed of its origin! The Parisians, however, are not so fastidious, and the consumption of horse and mule flesh forms an important item of their diet, the demand for which increases yearly. Statistics show that, while in 1875, 7,000 horses and 10,000 donkeys or mules were eaten, last year the number consumed amounted to 9,300 horses and 400 donkeys or mules, proving that 1,974 tons of their meat were devoured, not reckoning the hearts, livers, brains, and tongues, all of which make excellent sausages. There are about 40 butchers' shops for the sale of horseflesh in Paris.

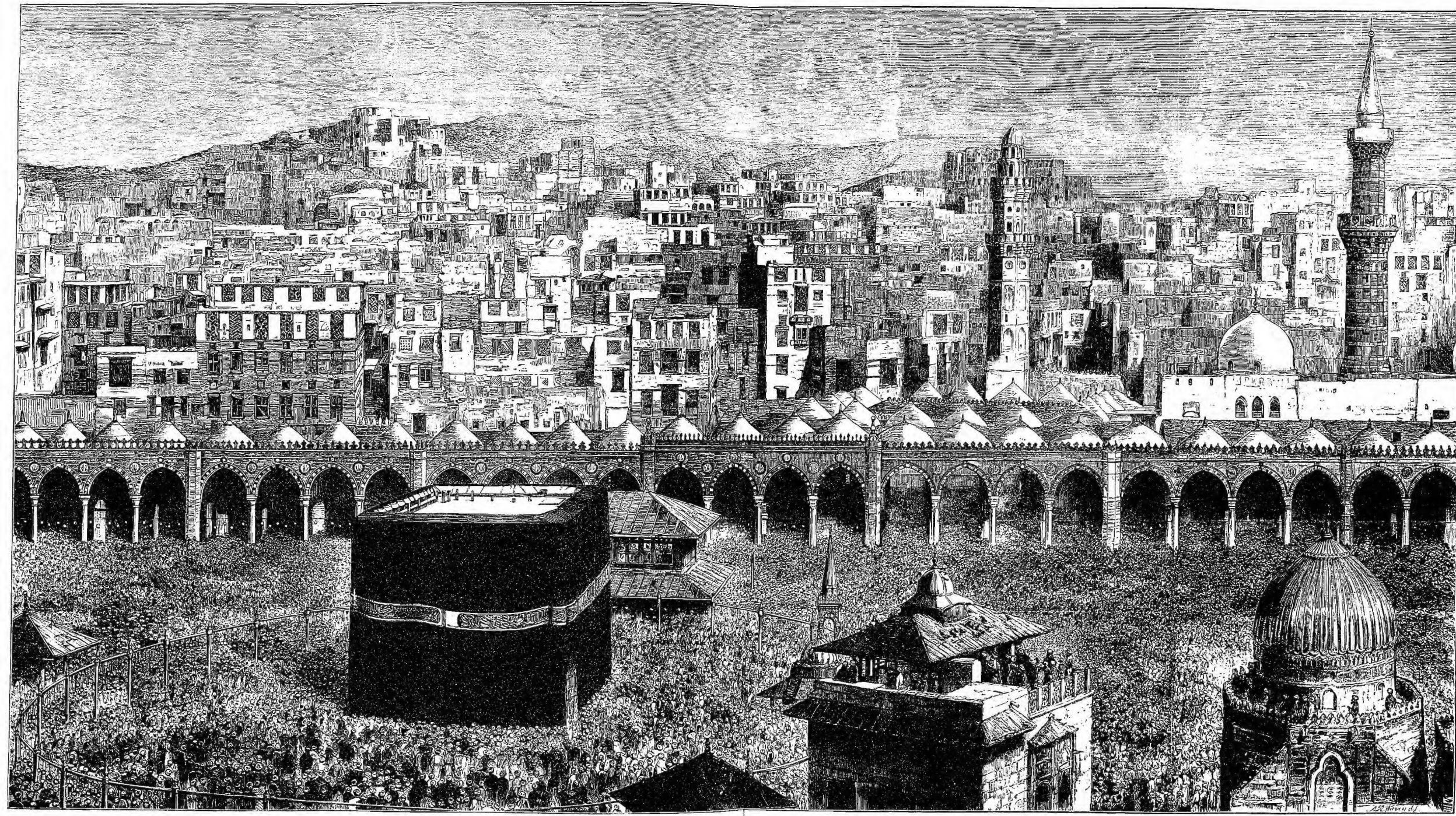
THE NATIONAL GALLERY was visited last year by 987,577 persons, exclusive of students, 958,000 visitors being admitted on public days, when the average attendance reached 4,609, and 28,777 on students' days. The plan of admitting the public on students' days—first tried in 1880—has proved successful, and over 700/- were paid for entrance fees during 1881. The students numbered 20,810, and, besides partial studies, they made 679 copies of oil paintings—397 of these being from the works of fifty-four old masters, and 282 from the works of thirty-seven modern painters. The Gallery now contains some 1,030 pictures, exclusive of water-colour drawings, while, during last year, several of the rooms have been re-papered and re-floored, but as yet no alterations have taken place in the roof of the Turner Gallery, which is still badly lighted. Sebastian del Piombo's "Raising of Lazarus," which had long been dirty and discoloured, has been judiciously cleaned and placed under glass—a precaution necessitated by the London climate.

LONDON MORTALITY decreased last week, and 1,691 deaths were registered, against 1,793 during the previous seven days, a decline of 102, being 64 below the average, and at the rate of 22.7 per 1,000. There were 8 from small-pox (a decrease of 111, 36 from measles (an increase of 2), 26 from scarlet fever (a decline of 2), 13 from diphtheria (a decline of 2), 157 from whooping-cough (a decline of 18), 2 from typhus fever, 21 from enteric fever (an increase of 6), 4 from ill-defined forms of fever, 13 from diarrhoea and dysentery (a decline of 1), and 1 from simple cholera. Deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 397 (a decrease of 76, and 81 below the average). Different forms of violence caused 59 deaths; 47 were the result of negligence or accident. Eleven cases of suicide were registered. There were 2,574 births registered, against 1,793 during the previous week, being 243 below the average. The mean temperature of the air was 47.6° deg., and 6.5° deg. above the average.

AMERICAN MEDICAL WIT.—The following characterisation, says the *London Medical Record*, of various sections of the American medical profession, is published in New York, under the title of "A Medical Song from *Patience*:"—

A New York medical man,
A very much advertised man,
A pills-in-vanity, talk-in-Society,
Each-for-himself young man.
A Philadelphia man,
An *Index Medicus* man,
A think-it-all-gammon, this talk of Buchanan,
Great-medical-centre young man.
A Boston medical man,
A hyper-historical man,
An ultra-persimmon toward medical women,
A Harvard-or-nothing young man.
A Chicago medical man,
A wide-awake ethical man,
A good-as-the-rest-of-you, more-than-abreast-of-you,
Down-on-the-East young man.

WATERFALLS AND RIVERS IN CENTRAL EUROPE HAVE SUFFERED GRIEVOUSLY FROM THE PRESENT MILD WINTER. The beautiful Gollinger Falls near Hallein, in the Austrian Alps, have completely dried up, the brook having disappeared into a deep well of polished rock, and this phenomenon is said to have occurred once before in 1823. At the Iron Gate of the Danube the waters are lower than for sixty years, and the peaks of the rocks in the river-bed stand high above the current, attracting numbers of visitors, much as the similar lowness of the Rhine and various Swiss rivers and lakes has done. At the present time the Rhone is lower than has ever been known, and all the mills on its banks from Geneva to Bellegarde are at a standstill. The Lake of Constance is so low that steamers cannot touch at Romanshorn, the passengers having to land in boats. Nevertheless, Switzerland has experienced the finest winter ever known, particularly in the Engadine, where at Bevers, the coldest station in the country, and which stands 5,635 ft. above the sea-level, the mean temperature for January was 20 deg., and the gentian was found in bloom on January 10th. Indeed, flowers have been blooming pretty freely in the Alps, while the meadows are gay round Geneva, where since December 23rd rain has fallen only on three days, and the temperature is like May. Similar mildness has prevailed in the Jura, and a plum-tree in a garden at Cuvier, at a height of 2,636 ft., has actually borne fruit.



HOLY PLACE OF MALEKIAH

THE SIDE OF THE CAABA FACING YEMEN

THE CAABA—THE BASE OF THE SACRED BLACK STONE

HOLY PLACE OF HARAFIEH

HOLY PLACE OF HANBALIER

HOLY PLACE OF CHAPIEH

ZAMGAM GATE

MINARET OF THE MOST HOLY PLACE

THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA—GENERAL VIEW OF THE SACRED CITY, WITH THE CLOISTERS OF THE GREAT MOSQUE AND THE CAABA

FROM THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH EVER TAKEN



FRANCE.—Internal affairs, and the further Republicanising of State institutions, continue to monopolise the attention of French legislators, who are now busily endeavouring to bring the various conflicting elements of the present Constitution of France into something like harmony. In the Senate the Educational Bill has at last all but passed, while the Chamber, pursuing its favourite occupation of curtailing the privileges of the Church, has been discussing a Bill for abolishing the burial monopoly which the churches possess at present, and appointed M. Paul Bert the President of the Committee to consider the proposal for the abrogation of the Concordat. The Committee, however, has pronounced for the maintenance of the Concordat by 19 to 3 votes. A more burning Ministerial question is M. Léon Say's Budget, upon which he has staked his portfolio, and which has not been received with unmixed favour. Following the policy he laid down on accepting office, namely, that there would be no conversion of five per cent. bonds, no re-issue of redeemable bonds, and no State purchase of railways, he proposes to balance his accounts by inducing the railway companies to repay the large sums due from them to the State, and to undertake the new lines which are considered necessary, holding out as a reward a Parliamentary guarantee that the State purchase of railways will be postponed for fifteen years. Many of the Deputies think such a compact unwise, and there will probably be a sharp debate on the subject. Another proposed Ministerial measure is the new law on conscription, by which the term of compulsory service is reduced to three years, holders of lucky numbers and clerical students serving for one year only, and youths intended for the liberal professions being discharged at the end of two years if they are efficient and hold University diplomas. Then, again, the Minister of Justice has proposed a Bill by which a juror objecting to take an oath may promise "on his honour and conscience" to tell the truth. This measure has been rendered necessary by the discreditable scenes which are now constantly taking place in the various courts of justice, where fanatical Radical jurors, declining to be sworn, frequently cause delay in the hearing of a case, and are mulcted in damages by the judge. The French Cabinet certainly deserve no little credit for their prompt energy in taking the bull by the horns, and thus dealing with the question before it has time to assume more serious proportions. It seems to us that St. Stephen's might learn some useful lessons in Parliamentary legislation from the Palais Bourbon.

In PARIS non-political folk have been gaily keeping mid-Lent carnival, and the Communists have been holding high festival on the anniversary of the outbreak of the insurrection of 1871. Various banquets were held, the most important being at the Salle Favier, Belleville. Here Louise Michel was the heroine of the evening, as, standing with her back to a blood-red banner bearing an inscription to the "Trente cinq mille fusillés de la Commune," and the watchword of the Communists, "Neither God nor Master," she delighted her hearers by prophesying the near approach of the "day of justice." "Then," she cried, "we shall be merciless; we shall not limit the number of victims; we shall cleave abysses; we have been styled petroleurs, we shall again be incendiaries, and we shall think nothing of burning down a city." Meanwhile, Victor Hugo has been drinking the health of the Czar of Russia! Learning that five of the condemned Nihilists had been pardoned, he toasted "the Czar, who has pardoned the five men sentenced to death, and who will pardon the rest." A new journal and a new comedy have appeared this week. The journal, *Le Drapéau*, is "patriotic but not political." The comedy, by MM. Fabrice Carré and Ferney, produced at the Odéon, is *Une Aventure de Garrick*, and deals with a trick which the actors of the Théâtre Français, piqued by the little esteem in which they were held by David Garrick, attempted to play the English artist, but were caught in their own trap, and themselves deceived by his superior acting. There has also been a bright little piece in verse at the Vaudeville, *L'Aurore*, by M. Normund. In scientific circles there is considerable discussion respecting the asserted change of climate in France, and at the Academy of Science M. Blavier attributed this to the change in the direction of the Gulf Stream, and commented on the complete disappearance of the sardines from the coast of Brittany, where the fishing used to yield 600,000^l. a year.—From TUNIS news is not very pacific; the Arabs are becoming more and more restless, robberies and outrages are on the increase. A forty days' campaign in Southern Tunis is being prepared by the French authorities, for which three columns of troops are being organised. The Bey has granted the monopoly of the export of esparto grass to a Frenchman, M. René Duplessis, a step which is calculated seriously to affect the interests of English and Italian merchants.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.—The successes of Austria in the Crivoscie have certainly quelled the organised insurrection in that district, but we still hear of attacks on isolated bands or convoys, showing that the disposition to continue a guerilla warfare has in no way ceased. In Herzegovina all is comparatively quiet, and the Austrians are now taking steps to establish a system of fortified positions along the frontier.

In TURKEY the Russian war indemnity still remains the foremost topic, and the Russians are becoming more and more pressing in their demands for a settlement. The tension between the Porte and the Palace continues, and it is expected that Said Pasha will shortly resign, as he finds his action impeded by Palace intrigues; and by the new departure of the Sultan, who is showing considerable energy in taking matters into his own hands.

EGYPT is apparently tranquil, although there are no lack of rumours that Tewfik is to be deposed. Respecting his probable successor, however, people are by no means decided. Some say that the Porte contemplates reinstating Ismail, others that Tewfik's uncle Hussein will be the man, and others again that Arabi himself will be nominated.

SERVIA has been enjoying a Parliamentary crisis. Fifty-seven Radicals failing to compel the Government to explain its connection with the ill-fated Union Générale resigned in a body, expecting that a dissolution would at once be declared. The Government, however, have merely ordered the elections to the vacancies to be held, trusting that their recent policy in declaring Serbia a kingdom will secure them a majority.

RUSSIA.—The journalistic anger against Germany has greatly moderated. Russia is once more pronounced to be Germany's natural ally, and the wrath of the newspapers is being again turned against Turkey, who is being brought to book for her dilatoriness with regard to the war indemnity, for her wish to fortify the Balkan Passes, in accordance with the Berlin Treaty, and for her recent action in stopping the volunteer cruiser *Moscow* on her passage through the Bosphorus.

The lessons of the late Vienna catastrophe have not been lost upon the Russians, as on a fire breaking out in a new theatre, the Opera Comique at St. Petersburg, during a performance of *La Périchole*, the audience, which filled some three-parts of the theatre, were enabled to get out safely, thanks to the improved means of egress and the admirable conduct of several officers.

A Russian commercial caravan despatched to Merv to compete

with English merchants has arrived, and, according to the *Moscow Gazette*, the Tekkes, after showing some hesitation, are showing themselves favourable to entering into trading relations.

GERMANY.—The Emperor met with a slight accident last week, falling on some steps and injuring his knee and elbow. He soon recovered, however, and was able to take his usual drive next day, while on Wednesday, his eighty-sixth birthday, he underwent the usual fatiguing task of receiving congratulatory deputations. Amongst the deputations was one headed by Herr Stoecker, the Court Chaplain, to whose address the Emperor replied that "the times were serious. Who could be safe when an autocratic sovereign (the Czar), and the sovereign embodiment of the people's will (President Garfield) have fallen victims to revolutionary assassins?" In the afternoon there was the usual family banquet, and in the evening some seven hundred guests were entertained in the White Saloon of the Schloss. The day also was celebrated by the Berliners with the utmost enthusiasm.

Prince Bismarck has carried his Bill for nationalising six Prussian private railway lines through the Diet—an earnest of his policy of converting all railways into State property. With regard to internal affairs, however, he has recently declared that "he had little leisure for them, as all his efforts were being devoted to guarding the peace of Europe from disturbance."

INDIA.—Matters are very quiet in Afghanistan, and Abdul Kudus Khan, the Governor of Herat, is sending off his yearly accounts and customary presents to Cabul, while the Heratis are looking forward to the visit of the Ameer this spring. In India proper people still discuss the Budget, and Lord Ripon has made a noteworthy speech on education at the Jubilee of the Calcutta University. He urged that it was impossible for the Indian Government to establish a real and effective system of general primary education. Pointing to the magnificent scholastic foundations of England, he said he knew no reason why men of wealth and station in India should not do what was done every day by such men in England. He asked that an increasing share of the available private wealth of the country might be devoted "to work so noble and urgent as the spread of a sound education among all classes of the people."

On Sunday there was a monster gathering of thousands of all castes of Hindoos at the Malabar Hill Temples of Prayer, where rejoicings were held at the preservation of Her Majesty's life.

UNITED STATES.—The Mississippi floods continue, and it is now estimated that 85,000 persons are destitute in the inundated districts. The Secretary for War has distributed 713,000 rations, and states that most of the sufferers must be supported for a month or forty days.

The House of Representatives has been discussing the Chinese Exclusion Bill and a proposal to limit the period of its duration to ten instead of twenty years. Should this be rejected, the Chinese Minister declares that he will demand his passports and leave the country, while Chinese ports will be closed to American shipping, and American missionaries expelled from China. The most stringent exertions are being made to procure a mitigation of the sentence on Sergeant Mason, who attempted to shoot Guiteau.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Considerable uneasiness prevails with regard to the Basutos, and at the opening of the Cape Parliament Sir Hercules Robinson stated that the Cabinet could not advise an abandonment of Basutoland. "They would, however, abstain from committing the colony to a conflict on a large scale, but would endeavour to enforce respect for the law by the maintenance thereof of a moderate force." Serious disturbances are stated to have broken out on the south-western border of the Transvaal; and the Boers are rumoured to have been defeated in an attack on Taoun, Mankoran's headquarters.



THE Queen and Princess Beatrice duly arrived at Mentone at the end of last week, where they have since been joined by Prince Leopold. As, however, the movements of the Royal party are chronicled under "Our Illustrations," we need only mention that Her Majesty proposes to visit Cannes during her stay in the South.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Duke and Duchess of Teck, were present on Saturday at the Household Brigade Steeple-chases at Sandown Park, when the Prince, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Household Cavalry, entered a horse for the Brigade Cup. His horse, *Fairplay*, won by a neck, and this is the second time the Prince's colours—purple and scarlet—have appeared in public. In the evening the Prince and Princess gave a dinner party, a selection of music being performed before the guests after dinner. On Sunday the Prince and Princess and their daughters attended Divine service; and next day the Prince visited Mr. Agnew's picture gallery, and accompanied the Princess Louise to the Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea. In the evening the Prince and Princess dined with the Duke of Cambridge. On Tuesday evening they entertained at dinner the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Prince of Wales and Duke of Connaught subsequently going to St. James's Theatre; while, later, the Prince and Princess attended Lady Rosebery's ball. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess and the Princess Louise visited the Channel Tunnel works, and in the evening the Prince and Princess dined with the Earl and Countess of Granville. To-day (Saturday) they will visit the Electrical Exhibition.—During his visit to Portsmouth for the Easter Review, the Prince will probably be entertained at a public banquet by the Mayor.—In June the Prince and Princess will open a Convalescent Home at St. Leonard's-on-Sea.—Princes Albert Victor and George returned to Cairo on Monday from their trip up the Nile, and have now gone to Alexandria, on their way to Palestine.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have been visiting Wales. Although somewhat delayed by a fog which prevented the *Lively* from reaching Portishead, and obliged the Duke and Duchess to make a trip down the Bristol Channel in a chance tug, they visited Milford on Saturday, and having inspected the ruins of Pembroke Castle, went to Pembroke Dockyard, where the Duchess launched the huge ironclad now rechristened the *Edinburgh*. Monday they spent at the ruins of St. David's.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught came up to town from Windsor on Monday, when the Duke was present at the Mansion House meeting on behalf of the proposed Royal College of Music. In the evening the Duke and Duchess went to the Royal Avenue Theatre, and on Wednesday they left for Biarritz, where they will stay about a month. The Duchess is decidedly better. Bagshot Park has been carefully inspected, and the drainage has been found terribly defective, rendering the house unsafe in its present condition.—Princess Louise was present on Monday at Mrs. Gladstone's drawing-room meeting to discuss the establishment of a scarlet-fever convalescent home.

Prince Leopold goes to Arolsen to visit his fiancée at the beginning of April. After his marriage the Prince and his bride will be entertained by the Committee of Almack's at a grand ball at Kensington House on June 12th.—The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Hereditary Grand Duke are staying with the Duchess of Cambridge, and Duke Ernest Günther of Slesvig-Holstein is visiting his uncle and aunt, Prince and Princess Christian, at Windsor.



THE REVISED VERSION.—Earl Cairns presiding, on Monday, at a meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, said that the Society had acted wisely in not adopting in their editions for circulation the Revised Version of the Scriptures, not even with what was valuable in it. There were some great improvements in it, but there were also a number of small changes, the object and advantage of which it was difficult to appreciate, and the old familiar rhythm and cadence which people loved so much was gone. The time might come when there might be a revision of the Revision, when all that was valuable in it might be retained, and all that was destructive of the beauty of the old Version might be got rid of.

THE NEW CANON OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL, Prebendary Cross of Hastings, is said to be the first barrister who during the present century has been made a canon of a cathedral. He was for ten years a practising barrister, and his name still appears in the Law List, so that it seems the taking of Holy Orders does not deprive him of his status in the legal profession, although no clergyman can be admitted as a student for the Bar without availingly himself of the provisions of the Clerical Disabilities Act.

A CONTUMACIOUS CLERK.—The Rev. H. Hall, Rector of Shirland, Derbyshire, has brought himself under the displeasure of the High Court of Justice by his attempted evasion of a peremptory mandamus ordering him to register a certain burial in accordance with the Burials Act. He had, it appears, fought the matter out in the law courts, and, when at last the mandamus had been obtained, he managed to avoid personal compliance by arranging for the entry to be made by another clergyman, who was merely curate of a church in the parish, not an "officiating minister in charge of the parish," as the Act requires. Mr. Baron Huddleston and Mr. Justice Bowen, however, did not consider this "constructive obedience" sufficient, and their order that the mandamus should be obeyed within a week has at last induced the Rector to submit.

BENWELL TOWER, the future Bishop of Newcastle's Palace, is to be furnished in perpetuity by a fund which a committee of ladies resident in Newcastle are about to establish. Mr. and Mrs. Pease have promised to contribute the present fittings of the Tower, worth about 250^l.

A PRAYER FOR THE ENTIRE SANCTIFICATION OF THE SABBATH has been issued by the Sabbath Observance Prayer Union Society, for general use in public and private from the 9th to the 16th prox.

THE SALVATION ARMY, on Saturday and Sunday last, opened a new campaign in the West of London, by holding dedicatory services in a new building in Oxford Street, which they have rented at 1,000^l. a year, and upon the fitting up of which they have spent 1,500^l. "General" Booth conducted the services, which were of the familiar type; alternate praying, singing, and speaking, accompanied by a running fire of "Hallelujahs" and "Praise the Lords" from the most excited amongst the congregation. Several "Trophies of Salvation" were led forward to speak about their conversions, among them being an old woman of eighty-three, who said she had been in prison for drunkenness 233 times. The meetings themselves were uninterrupted, but the police had some difficulty in keeping the doorway clear, whilst in the immediate vicinity several assaults were committed by a gang of roughs, two of whom were arrested, and haled before the magistrate next morning.

THE POSITIVISTS AND THE JEWS.—The London Positivist Society have issued an address to the English Jews, expressing deep sympathy with their persecuted brethren in Russia and Germany. They declare that "the narrowing walls of the creeds which have been responsible for so much mutual intolerance in the past are crumbling away; and in their stead is arising a more sympathetic religion, wider than Judaism, more generous than Christianity, and incorporating all that is best in the principles and traditions of both with faith in the humanity common to Jew and Christian, and they appeal to all enlightened and generous spirits of the Hebrew faith to reflect that these horrible antipathies of race and religion can only be permanently extirpated by a doctrine truly human, wider than any race or sect whatever."



It has been publicly stated that Mr. William Black has had no hand in the dramatic version of his story, entitled *Madcap Violet*, brought out on Saturday evening at Sadler's Wells Theatre. The playwright whose talents have been employed on the task is, it appears, Miss Ella Stockton, an American actress who plays the leading part in the piece, as she has already done in the United States, much to the satisfaction, as we are assured, of American audiences. However this may be, we are unfortunately compelled to say that, though the writer has dipped her brush pretty freely into Mr. Black's colours, her work is a somewhat confused and decidedly vulgarised version of the original. No doubt Mr. Black is a difficult writer to deal with in this fashion, for his readers must of necessity miss his remarkable power of fresh description, and the stage is apt to extract from subtle and delicate portraiture of character that very subtlety and delicacy which constitute its charm. But the adaptor in this instance has assuredly not exhibited any remarkable tact in the way of surmounting these difficulties. Miss Stockton is an intelligent and lively person; but her impersonation does not entirely suggest the unforced gaiety of Mr. Black's heroine, whose motives and feelings are left somewhat obscure. We may note that the adaptor kills the young lady in the end apparently for the sake of providing herself with that opportunity so much prized by actresses—a death scene. Peter, the Highland serving man, with his hard-headed views and his intense patriotism, is cleverly represented by Mr. Mat Robson. The play on its first representation was well received by a good-natured audience.

Three more theatres have been destroyed by fire during the past few days—one in Algiers, one in St. Petersburg, and one in Marseilles, not to speak of the burning of a curtain in a theatre at Boston, United States, where Madame Patti was singing in the presence of 5,000 spectators. No lives, happily, were lost; but, in one instance, the audience in their efforts to escape are stated to have suffered serious injuries. It is not to be wondered at that these repeated examples of the danger of fire in theatres turn attention again to the question how the Board of Works and the Lord Chamberlain are exercising the large powers entrusted to them for insuring the safety of the public in our places of entertainment.

The slight alarm of fire in TOOLE'S Theatre the other day was attended by at least one satisfactory feature. The accident proved at all events that the canvas of a scene cannot be easily made to ignite. In this case, a gas jet, proceeding from a leak in the joint of a pipe, was actually in contact for some little

time with the canvas cloth; yet it produced no flame, but only a smouldering, accompanied by a few sparks, which were easily put out. This arises from the uninflammable nature of the "priming" or groundwork of distemper or paint with which the canvas is prepared for the scenic artist. Even apart from the fact that to keep cool and quiet at the first alarm of fire is the best policy, spectators will do well to remember that even if sparks are seen to come through a canvas scene there is no reason for panic. As regards Mr. Toole's theatre there is probably no house in London in which the danger from fire or panic is reduced to so absolute a minimum. The powerful hydrants on the stage, in the passages leading to the stage, and on every floor of the auditorium, can be turned on through the hose upon merely breaking a wax seal, literally in one minute, by the fireman, who is permanently in attendance, or by any one else in case of need. Moreover, the numerous exits are not only very wide and direct, but lead straight into the street, which is only a few yards from the pit and stalls.

Mr. Sims's amusing farcical comedy *The Mother-in-Law* at the OPERA COMIQUE is now played in conjunction with a revived and renovated version of an extravaganza by Mr. E. Rose and Mr. Augustus Harris, originally produced at the Royalty Theatre about three years ago. The piece, which in its re-edited form bears the title of *Vulcan*, is a rather rambling production. The wit of its dialogue, unlike the "quality of mercy," is decidedly "strained"—in fact its numerous burlesque mythological personages, though they say and do a great deal, have very little either to do or say which could, one would think, possibly entertain any rational being. As there are, however, many handsome young ladies in the piece with very brilliant costumes, it may be that *Vulcan* will be found acceptable to some proportion of those persons who still find some sort of attraction in the old-fashioned school of burlesque, to which this production belongs. The circumstance that the action of one scene is suspended while the Messrs. Girard and their clever associates go through their wild and amusing entertainment, called "The Aesthetic Quadrille," is decidedly in favour of its chances of success.

The performances given at DRURY LANE Theatre on Monday afternoon for the benefit of the Royal General Theatrical Fund were, we regret to say, not so well attended as on former occasions; and it is a painfully significant fact that Mr. Thompson, the hon. treasurer, omitted on this occasion the brief address in which it has been his custom to state the financial results of the benefit. These facts were certainly not due to any want of attraction in the programme, which comprised a powerful recitation by Mr. Irving, songs by Madame Marie Roze and Mr. Maas, and scenes from numerous popular plays, in which the leading actors and actresses now on the London stage took part. The fact that Monday was chosen for the benefit may partly explain the disappointment, as Monday is well known to be a bad day for morning performances. The "Fund" is a very useful institution, and well worthy of support. It has, we understand, at this time forty-nine annuitants on its books, many of whom are stated to be over eighty years of age.

The dramatic version of *Moths*, by "Ouida," of which the lady who adopts this pseudonym has so bitterly complained, will be produced at the GLOBE Theatre this afternoon. The names of Miss Litton, Mr. Kyle Bellew, Miss Brennan, Miss Louise Willes, Miss Meyrick, and Mr. Standing appear in the cast.

Mr. Robert Buchanan's romantic play, *The Shadow of the Sword*, which has been performed with success in provincial cities, will be played for the first time in London at the re-opening of the OLYMPIC Theatre on the 30th inst. Mr. John Coleman, the new manager, will sustain his original part in this play.

The authorised adaptation of M. Sardou's *Odette* will be produced at the HAYMARKET Theatre about the 20th of April.



CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Saturday Concerts are going on after the old and approved fashion in which Mr. Manns, their director, has always wisely trusted for success. Three have been given since our last notice. The first of these would have been interesting if only on account of a very fine performance of Mendelssohn's "Reformation" symphony, about which there has been so much discussion, closed eventually in its favour by an unanimous verdict from the genuine musical public. Enough that no work in its kind of equal merit has since been written except by Mendelssohn himself, who was but twenty years old when he completed it. Then the overture to Spontini's *Olympie* is surely (pace the "advanced" school) worth an occasional hearing, as coming from the pen of a master declared by Berlioz to be Gluck's legitimate successor, and who, away from that distinction, has played a part too important in the history of "dramatic opera" to be ignored without ignoring one of the pregnant stages of its progress. Lastly, the once admired pianoforte concerto in C sharp minor, by Ferdinand Ries, Beethoven's favoured (indeed, only legitimate) pupil, as well as being the son of Beethoven's master, admirably executed by Mdlle. Marie Krebs, was heard with infinite satisfaction by those whose taste has not been corrupted by the manifold incoherent rhapsodies which German, French, and Russian musicians of recent years have brought forward in the name of "concerto"—things "without form and void." At the following concert Madame Norman Néruda introduced a concerto (in G, No. 6, Op. 47) by her master and adviser, the late Henri Vieuxtemps, written expressly for her, and forwarded with a letter couched in terms of equal admiration and affection, a letter which Mr. Manns quotes in his well-judged analysis of the work. The concerto is not only the last, but in many respects the best, that came from the "Prince of Belgian Violinists." It is in the *virtuoso* style, no doubt, while adhering to the form which Hummel derived from Mozart; although, unlike Hummel, it vouchsafes that importance to the orchestra invariably to be remarked in the concertos of Mozart. How Madame Néruda plays, with what consummate ease she vanquishes all the technical difficulties which abound in this, as in all the previous concertos of Vieuxtemps, and with what devotion she strives to interpret the significance of her master's essentially musical phrases, those who have frequently heard and understood the accomplished Moravian lady at her best need not be reminded. The symphony at this concert was Mozart's truly Orphean "E flat," first of the immortal three, the second and third of which are the "G minor" and the so-called "Jupiter" (C major), all produced (besides other works of more or less importance) from June 26 to August 10 of 1788! On Saturday last the foremost attraction was Herr Joseph Joachim, whose noble and deeply-thought "Elegiac Overture," composed in memory of Heinrich von Kleist, opened the programme. This overture was first performed by the Cambridge University Musical Society, on the 8th of March, 1877, when the degree of "Doctor of Music" was conferred upon its composer, already long ago of European renown. It was appreciated then, was appreciated very shortly afterwards, when produced, under the direction of Mr. Manns, at the Crystal Palace, and rose higher and higher in the opinion of connoisseurs on the present occasion. Such music can only be estimated at its worth by increased familiarity—judging from which point of view, it may safely be prophesied that the "Kleist-Overture" is destined to live. Herr Joachim, for the second time at the Crystal Palace, brought forward the violin concerto in D, by his quasi-compatriot and intimate friend, Johannes Brahms. Opinions

still differ with regard to the intrinsic merits of this elaborate work; but none with regard to the execution of the solo part by the unrivalled Hungarian violinist. Brahms, great musician as he is, and as this concerto proves, has yet to learn the art of contriving "bravura" passages for the violin, as exemplified from Paganini to Ernst and Vieuxtemps. His wisest course would be to write a concerto every alternate year for Joachim, who would soon mark out for him the path he might advantageously follow. The cadenza—Herr. Joachim's own, based, as a matter of course, upon the "subject-matter" furnished by the composer—offers, notwithstanding its extraordinary mechanical difficulty, a case in point. In addition to the concerto, Herr. Joachim gave the prelude and Fugue from J. S. Bach's sonata in G minor, his prodigious execution of which has earned for him repeated triumphs, from the time of his first introducing them, as a mere boy, in 1844, at one of the *sorées* given by Messrs. G. A. (now Professor) Macfarren and J. W. Davison, in what was then the concert-room of the Princess's Theatre, to his last performance of them in St. James's Hall. The singers at the concerts thus briefly commemorated have been Signor Foli, Miss Carlotta Elliott, Mrs. Hutchinson and Miss Hope Glenn. The gentleman has long since won his spurs; and of the ladies it may be said, that, without exception, they are surely progressing in their art. They select good music, and sing it well.

MR. SIMS REEVES' CONCERT.—At this, the final concert of the series, Mr. Sims Reeves sang "Deeper and Deeper Still" and "Waltz Her Angels" (*Jephtha*), and "Adelaida," with all his old inimitable grace. His son Herbert, who is the image of his father, possesses a sweet, though not over-strong voice, which blended charmingly with the more powerful organ of Mr. Barrington Foote in Verdi's duet "Solenne in quest'ora." Miss Clements and Miss Spenser Jones both sang very nicely, but of all the singers we think Madame Patey carried off the chief honours by her magnificent rendering of Giordani's "Caro mio ben," and "Auld Robin Gray." As for instrumentalists, who could desire more than Madame Arabella Goddard at the pianoforte, in her best form, and that glorious quintet of "wind-men," the Anemoic Union?

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.—At the last but one of the present series of these concerts on Wednesday evening, a new song, "Old Lace," by J. L. Molloy, was well sung by Miss Damian, and received an *encore*. It is simple, but very pretty. As regards the remainder of the programme, we may especially mention the singing of "O, Ruddier Than the Cherry" and "Father O'Flynn" (arranged by C. Villiers Stanford), by Mr. Santley, "The Lost Chord" (with organ and pianoforte accompaniment), by Madame Antoinette Sterling, "Far Away Where Angels Dwell," by Mr. Edward Lloyd, and "Good Night," by Miss Mary Davies, and the part-songs, "The Last Rose of Summer" (arranged by L. C. Venables), and "Bells of St. Michael's Tower" (encored), by the South London Choral Association.

WAIFS.—Two theatres in Turin—The Vittoria Emmanuele and Alfieri—are to be devoted during the spring season to operatic performances.—The management of the Naples Musical Conservatorio is about to be investigated through a Committee appointed by the Italian Minister of Public Instruction. Better late than never; the Abbate Liszt might set this to music, with a new "Enquiry Motive."—Madame Adelina Patti leaves New York for England on the 5th of next month. The reports in American papers that Mr. Gye and Mr. Mapleson are about to form a partnership in Italian opera, both in the United States and Great Britain, must be received—as the old French bulletins used to say in recording doubtful victories—*sous toutes réserves*. That Mr. Gye is to be director of the New National Opera House is generally believed, but whatever arrangements he may have entered into are only known to himself and those with whom he is in immediate treaty.—President Arthur of the United States recently visited Baltimore, to witness an amateur performance of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's *Patience*. It is to be wished that the amateurs will be made to pay "scot and lot" as well as the "professionals."—The *Boston Musical Record* (U.S.) informs us that the title of the new comic opera now preparing by Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan is to be *Independence*. Is that meant for a sly *inuendo*?—Mr. Mapleson's operatic tour in the Western States of America is said to have been very successful.—Sir Julius Benedict's charming opera, *The Lily of Killarney*, has been given with unanimous approval at San Francisco.—According to correspondence from New York, Mr. Mapleson intends opening Her Majesty's Theatre on the 3rd of June, bringing over with him the much-talked-of Mlle. Rossini (ominous name, and one not easy to carry with befitting dignity).—The 100th performance of Wagner's *Lohengrin* at Leipsic will be given in the course of the present month.—M. Faure has returned from Monte Carlo to Paris.—All the musical talk in Brussels just now is about Gluck's *Armida*, performed, under the direction of M. Gevaert, in the concert-room of the Conservatoire. Amateurs are enraptured; and no wonder *Armida* should long ago have been brought out at one of our great Italian Opera houses.



THE TURF.—Before speaking of the Flat Racing season at Lincoln, it is almost a necessity to refer to the Household Brigade Steeplechases held at Sandown Park on Saturday last. The Prince and Princess of Wales were there, as also the Duchess of Teck, and in fact all the world of fashion and sport, and the proceedings were rendered more interesting from the fact that the Prince of Wales ran a horse in the Household Brigade Hunt Cup, the chief event of the day. The animal in question was Fairplay (late Fiedelbogen, a somewhat large mouthful) and was ridden by the Hon. L. White, the colours being "purple and gold braided jacket, red sleeves, and black cap," similar to those Sam Chifney and other jockeys wore when riding for King George IV. At first His Royal Highness's horse had the compliment paid him of being made first favourite, but there was so strong and earnest a party at the back of Lord Capell's Shabbington, that before the start he supplanted Fairplay. In a field of seven, the race was eventually left to the two favourites, of whom Fairplay had the best of the run in, and won by a neck amid intense excitement. The opening of the legitimate sport at Lincoln was marked by an unwelcome change in the weather, which for some days previously had been more genial than many weeks in ordinary Junes, and rain, sleet, and snow, though not in large quantities, put in an appearance on the Carholme, and made matters "a coat colder" than they have been for the previous fortnight. Henry George, with odds on him won the Trial Stakes easily enough from seven others, but at the same time did not improve his status in the Lincoln Handicap market. On the second day the Brocklesby Stakes for two-year-olds was the chief event, and generally speaking the winner is an animal that makes its mark among the youngsters of the year. On the present occasion Alfonso, a son of Julius, who had recently been purchased from Matthew Dawson by the Duke of Portland, was made first favourite, as might have been expected with Archer in the saddle; but the great jockey was not to score the first important race of the season, and Sir John Astley's Petticoat, a daughter of Blair Athol and Crinon, won easily from the favourite by five lengths.

The winner is evidently a smart animal, and it seems unfortunate that, though heavily engaged as a two-year-old, she is not in any of the classic three-year-old contests of next season. Her victory on the next day in the Lincoln Cup when, carrying 8 lbs. extra, she beat Miss Elizabeth pretty easily, confirmed her excellence. The Lincoln Handicap has been the medium of a good deal of wagering for some weeks past, and of considerable disappointment to backers of favourites. At one time a very large field was anticipated, but only twenty-five came to the post, being ten less than the complement last year. At the start *Tertius* was first favourite, but made no show in the race, nor did Hesper, who failed to land the third main in the sensational treble event bet. Mr. Crawfurd's Buchanan, last year's winner, started third in the betting, and finished third, his owner's second string, Master Waller, running second, but the winner turned up in the comparative outsider, Count Lagrange's Poulet. It is hardly necessary to say that the professional prophets most "followed the market"; and that the bookmakers must have had a good race of it. Perhaps of all the starters Victor Emanuel had as many sound judges on his side, and as much good money behind him as any, but he finished in the last three. It may be noted that the three placed horses were all five-year-olds.

COURSES.—The Gosforth Gold Cup was won by Mr. Alexander's Alec Halliday, who beat Mr. Osborne's Waterford in the deciding course. This is a bitter pill for the backers of Alec for the recent Waterloo Cup, in the contest for which he fell into a drain, especially when they remember that the Waterloo Cup was only a 64-dog stake, but the Gosforth Cup one of 128.

FOOTBALL.—The new London Association played their first match on Saturday last at the Oval against a combined Eleven of Oxford and Cambridge, and it is much to the credit of the United Blues that after losing one of their men in the first quarter of an hour, they were able to make a drawn game of it.—To-day, at the Oval, the Old Etonians and Blackburn Rovers will play the final tie in the Association Challenge Cup.—The report of another fatal football accident has just come to hand, the unfortunate sufferer being Richard Evans, who was one of the Llanelli players against Newport in the South Wales Challenge Cup.

AQUATICS.—For the fourth time Godwin, of Battersea, and Gibson, of Putney, have antagonised on the Thames, the latter having won two out of the three previous matches. They are now even, as over the Championship course Godwin, after a splendid race, has defeated his opponent.—Both the University crews have now come to Putney, and as we anticipated Oxford has been made first favourite instead of Cambridge. The Dark Blues seem to have given satisfaction to their supporters on the Cookham and Marlow waters. Their stroke, Higgins, only scales 9 st. 3 lbs., but he is evidently an instance of good goods done up in small parcels. As the race takes place in the middle of the day, on Saturday next, there is sure to be a very large attendance, and people are already busy in arranging parties and settling on the spots from which to view it. Perhaps the best spot is Barnes Railway Bridge, which commands a long stretch of water, and the arrangements of the South-Western Railway to take "special" passengers there are always good.—Hanlan has got to Newcastle, and both he and Boyd are hard at work on the Tyne, and both are in excellent health and spirits. Notwithstanding the great improvement which Boyd has made in all respects, 2 to 1 is still laid on the Canadian.

SWIMMING.—Willie Beckwith has challenged any man in the world to swim him from one to twenty miles for 100*l.* or 50*l.*

ATHLETICS.—At Eton the Annual School Steeplechase has been won by Toler, Parker being second, and Nicholls third.

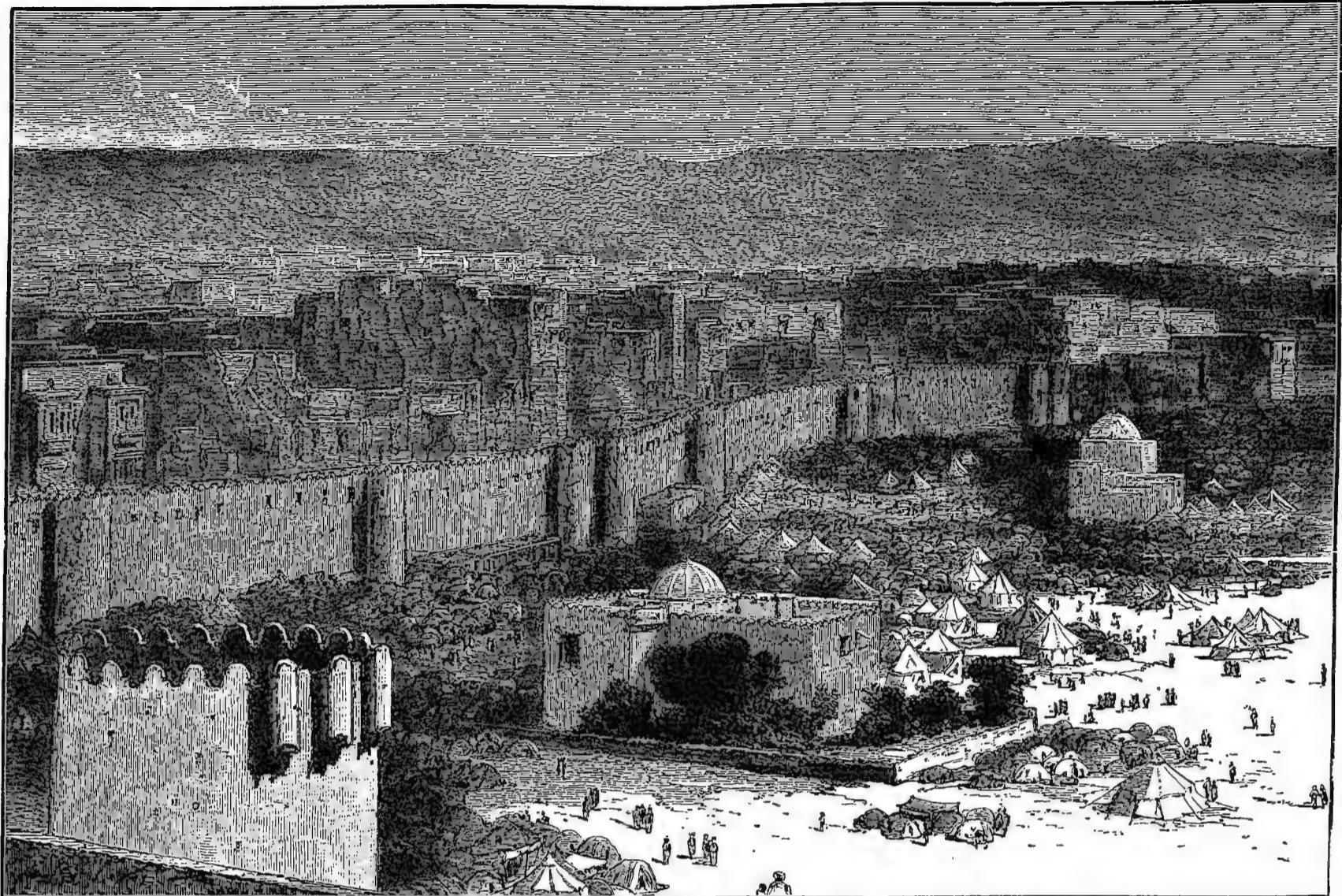
ROWING IN SOUTH AFRICA.—The Rowing Clubs of South Africa have established an Inter-Colonial Challenge Cup. This trophy is a very handsome specimen of its class; it weighs 200 oz. sterling silver, and is of the value of 150 guineas. It is to be competed for annually at East London, on the estuary of the Buffalo River, where there is a stretch of about five miles of water. The present holders of the Inter-Colonial Challenge Cup are the East London (South African) Rowing Club, who won it in 1881. This club has been in existence for some eight or nine years.



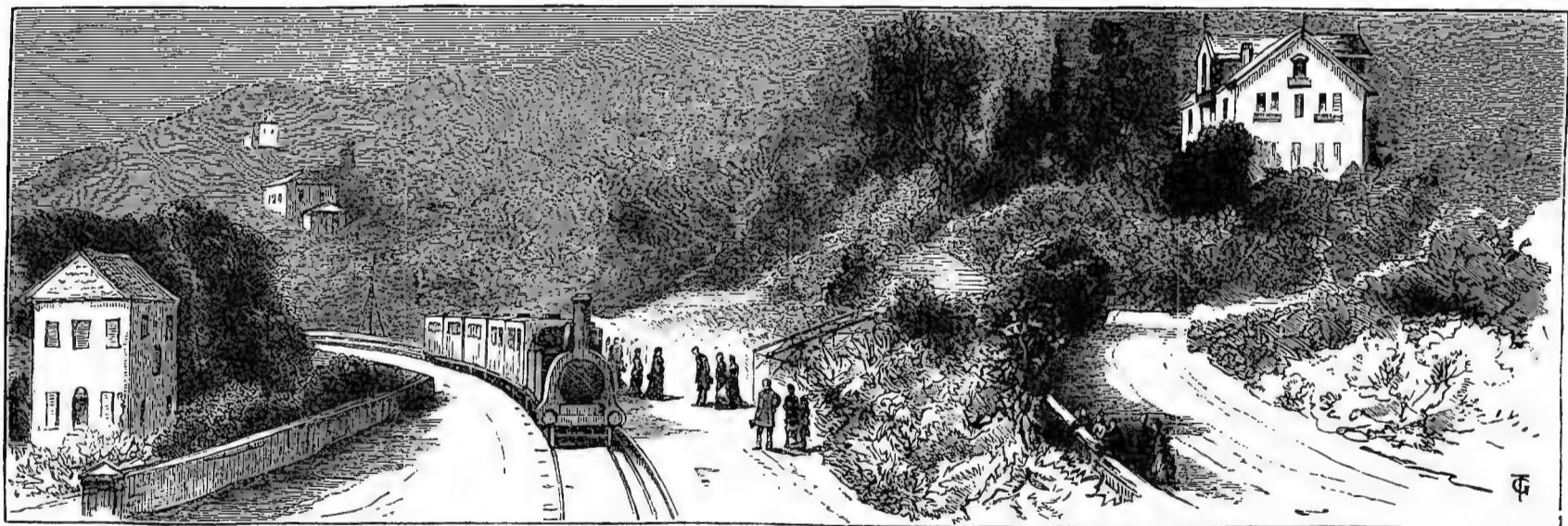
B. WILLIAMS.—T. Crampton understands writing for young folks; his words are funny when intended to be so, and pretty poems when grave. "Songs for Young Singers" will provide a fund of amusement for the nursery; the tunes are so simple that the nurses and nurslings can sing them together.—"Love Abides" is a pretty poem by the prolific verse writer F. E. Weatherly, music by J. L. Roeckel. It is published in A and G.—Pathetic words set to a suitable melody, by J. G. Watts and H. J. Stark, are combined in "The Emigrant's Promise," a song of medium compass.—There is a genuine Scottish ring in both the words, by George Duncan, and the music, by G. H. L. Edwards, of "Culloden," a Jacobite song for a baritone.—A very pleasing narrative song, "The Old and the Young Marie," published in three keys, is a cheerful tale, with a due amount of pathos, of a fisherwoman and her daughter. This song may be sung in public without fee; and this fact will add to its popularity for People's Concerts. The words are by F. E. Weatherly, music by F. H. Cowen.—Dashing and spirited, as its name would imply, "Booted and Spurred Galop," by C. A. Gleig, will take foremost rank amongst its kind this season.—"Little Maude Polka," by F. W. Weierter, and "Bon Marché Polka," by Oscar Seydel, are cheerful and danceable specimens of the school.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A glaring red-and-gold frontispiece attracts attention to "Les Delices Valse," a melodious composition, by Emile Jacques, who has also written "The Ariadne Valse," which is a meet companion for the above, only in a neater garb.—"The Too Jolly Utter Waltzes" are as feeble as their facetious and hackneyed title; they are by J. L. Graham (Messrs. Reid Brothers).—The national song written by Alfred Tennyson, "Hands all Round," has already made its mark; the words are bold and vigorous, and the music by an amateur, arranged by C. V. Stanford, is well suited to the theme just now uppermost in all Englishmen and women's thoughts—the escape of our Queen—(Messrs. Booze and Co.).—A very poor contrast to the above is "God Bless Our Famly Royal," the vulgar elision in the title being enough to condemn the song, written and composed by G. R. King (Messrs. King and Co.).—A pretty little French love song, words and music by Alfred Delbrück, is "Rêve à Madeleine"; there is a neat English translation with it. By the same composer is "Les Sauterelles," a tuneful and danceable polka, with a very quaint frontispiece (Messrs. Lyon and Hall, Brighton).—Longfellow's charming poem "The Old House by the Lindens" has been indifferently set to music by M. Krohn (Messrs. Weeks and Co.).—Again we come upon a pleasing poem by F. E. Weatherly, "Rest," the admirable music by J. L. Roeckel, who has added a very effective *ad libitum* accompaniment to the pianoforte part, of harmonium, violin, or violoncello (Messrs. Duff and Stewart).—"Danse Pittoresque" is a showy pianoforte piece by Percy G. Mocatta (The International Musical, &c., Association, 281, Regent Street).—We have hitherto associated Lucy Gray with sad but pretty ballads; she has proved

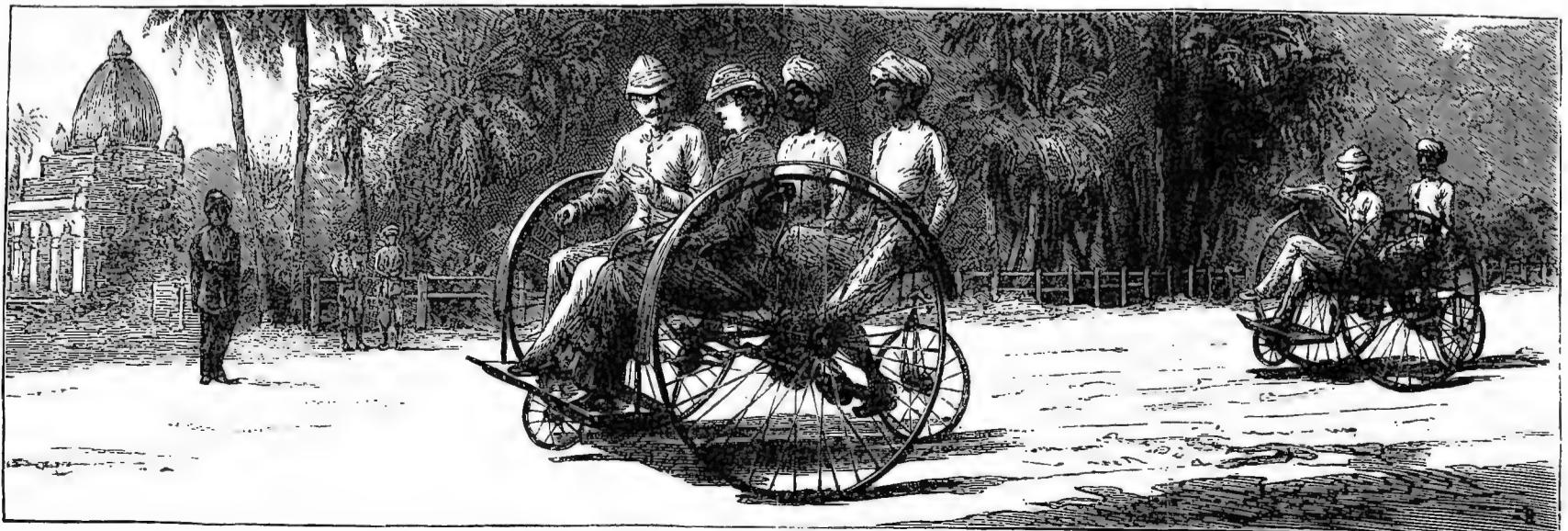
(Continued on page 306)



THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA—ENCAMPMENT OF PILGRIMS AT MEDINA
FROM THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH EVER TAKEN



THE QUEEN AT MENTONE—ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT THE CHALET DES ROSIERS



"COOLIE-CYCLES" FOR INDIA

PRINCE BISMARCK:

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.



WILHELM FERDINAND VON BISMARCK (PRINCE BISMARCK'S FATHER)

Born 1771, Died 1845



LUISE WILHELMINE VON BISMARCK (PRINCE BISMARCK'S MOTHER)

Born 1789, Died 1839

WHEN the Chronicles of Europe during the nineteenth century come to be written with an unbiased pen two men will be found to tower above all others as makers of history—a warrior and a statesman, the Corsican artillery officer, Napoleon I., and the Pomeranian Junker, Prince Bismarck. Both have singular points of resemblance, and yet are strangely dissimilar. Each overthrew and made an Empire, each practically recast the map of Europe by his indomitable will, each has exercised an irresistible, and yet in a great measure an unaccountable fascination over his fellow-countrymen. Each in his turn has been reckoned the most powerful factor in Europe by foreign nations, even the most mighty Power hesitating before undertaking any international enterprise without first ascertaining his opinion; and yet how widely different their courses in their main features! Napoleon I., a brilliant Gallic comet shining with dazzling lustre for a brief period, and fading away to a vanishing point with far more rapidity than he had ascended to his perihelion! Prince Bismarck, a slow-going Teutonic planet, rising gradually, yet surely, and maintaining a steady brilliancy which promises to outlast a generation. And the end! In little more than a score of years Napoleon I. rose, flourished, decayed, and—died. For fully twenty years Prince Bismarck has been the acknowledged Man of the Hour in his own country, and yet at the present moment exercises far greater latent power upon the world, and that also without exciting universal enmity, than ever Napoleon I. achieved, even when he was the acknowledged King-maker of Continental Europe. Prince Bismarck, like Richelieu, might have been said to have proved the truth of the great Cardinal's famous aphorism, "The pen is mightier than the sword," were it not that both statesmen at need were never slow to follow up the one with the other. Able diplomatist as Prince Bismarck has always proved himself, yet a martial clang has ever rung through his most peaceful utterances, which has clearly betrayed the gauntlet beneath



VARZIN: PRINCE BISMARCK IN HIS STUDY—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST

his glove, and has warned friend and foe alike that the "Man of Iron" is not to be trifled with. Beneath the diplomatist's garb is the stern, unyielding Prussian bayonet. "Man of Iron" he may truly be termed, for probably no statesman in history has ever proved himself so steadfast to his great ideal—Germany the first nation in Europe, Prussia the first Power in Germany, the Emperor the first factor in Prussia. No man has ever served two masters less than Prince Bismarck. His maiden utterance on ascending the Parliamentary tribune was one of loyalty to his King, and a burning protest against the encroachments of a democratic Parliament, his



BISMARCK'S FIRST COLLEGE ESCAPADE—AN EXPLANATION WITH THE DEAN

latest, uttered but a few weeks since, and fresh in the memory of all, is but a repetition of his earliest war cry.

BISMARCK'S FAMILY

THE Bismarck family were known in Stendal more than six hundred years ago, but the first Bismarck of note was Rudolf von Bismarck, who, though distinguished as a member of the Guild of Tailors, must not be reckoned to have been himself a votary of the goose and sleeveboard. On the contrary, he took the lead in matters both political and social affecting his native town, and curiously enough quarrelled with the clerical authorities, and died excommunicated. His son Claus was even more noteworthy, taking, like all the Bismarcks, the side of the aristocrats against the masses, being ennobled by the Margrave Ludwig for political, and be it said financial services, and ultimately, after a vain struggle on his patron's behalf against the rapacious Emperor Charles IV., retiring into private life, and, like his father, dying at enmity with the Church,—manifestly a noteworthy characteristic of the Bismarck family. In the sixteenth century we find the Bismarck estates at Burgstall coveted by the Margrave John George, who was passionately fond of hunting, and complained that their rights over the forest interfered with his convenience, so that finally the family were compelled to exchange their ancestral seat for various other properties granted to different branches—that with which we are concerned receiving Schönhausen, the agreement being signed in 1562. There, from that time to little more than half-a-century since, fathers and sons have successively lived, some distinguishing themselves in arms, others in diplomacy, and others again leading the quiet humdrum existence of simple country gentlemen. There Carl Wilhelm Ferdinand von Bismarck, an ex-Captain of the Prussian Body Guard, married, in 1806, Louise Wilhelmina Menken, the daughter

infantile career, and, as the child is father to the man, so many of the characteristics he then exhibited may be said to have foreshadowed the grown man's temperament. His restlessness was proverbial, he could never bear to sit quiet at meals, and was eventually relegated to a side-table, while one of our illustrations depicts an incident which evinced the faculty for blunt speech which is one of his most famous characteristics. An officer, Major Von Schmeling, was dining with his father and mother, and having been wounded in a recent campaign still wore his arm in a sling. The little boy gazed at him earnestly for some time, looking alternately at the Iron Cross on his breast and his bandaged arm, and suddenly jumping off his seat planted himself before the officer with his legs wide apart and his hands on his hips, and asked abruptly, "Was it a shot from a cannon ball?" At six years old young Otto went to school at Herr Plamann's, in Berlin, where his elder brother was already studying. It is curious to note that it was always the ambition of his mother that he should become a diplomatist, for which career, for some reason or other, she considered him to have a special talent. At her instance no pains were spared upon his education, while during the holidays his father, a thoroughgoing country gentleman, fond of every sport, early initiated his sons into the mysteries of agriculture, and taught them to be cool and courageous horsemen. Otto does not appear to have been particularly happy with Herr Plamann, where the theory of hardening a child by a Spartan-like régime was carried out. At first also the boys, who were all older and bigger than he was, were disposed to bully him, but he eventually gained a curious ascendancy over his companions. There is an anecdote of him reading Becker's "Old World Stories," and then sitting up in a lime tree telling his schoolfellows the siege of Troy. This so impressed them that they at once instituted a game in which each took the name of some Homeric hero—Otto himself assuming that of Ajax. From this time Bismarck showed great eagerness in reading historical works, but from the first appears to have evinced the greatest possible dislike to France and anything French—the language being his particular aversion. One of the reasons for this was probably a personal antipathy to the master who taught him, and whose democratic notions offended the dignity of the juvenile Junker. At the age of twelve Otto was transferred to the Frederick William Gymnasium, where he immediately attracted the attention of Dr. Bonnell, one of the masters, who, noticing him amongst the new boys, at once said, "That is a sharp lad; I shall keep my eye upon him." Bismarck subsequently went to the Graue Kloster Gymnasium, and boarded with Dr. Bonnell, who had also been transferred thither, and who gave Bismarck the highest praise for his conduct while an inmate of his house. He writes, "In every respect he was most charming; he seldom quitted us of an evening; if I was sometimes absent, he conversed in a friendly and homely manner with my wife, and evinced a strong inclination for domestic life. He won our hearts." Throughout Bismarck's career he always retained the warmest affection for Dr. Bonnell, under whose tutorage he subsequently placed his sons. It was at the Graue Kloster that the quarrel with the French master already alluded to took place, and in order to escape being examined by his persecutor he chose an alternative subject, and learned English in a remarkably short time. He principally devoted himself to history, while not neglecting his other studies, passing a very creditable examination, though his Latin prize essay excited the remark, *Oratio est lucida de latina, sed non paulum castigata.*

AT GÖTTINGEN UNIVERSITY

Possibly this remark on his "unpolished Latin" may have had some effect on his mother in opposing his wish to go to Heidelberg University, where she said "too much beer was drunk," and advocating his entering at Göttingen, where wine was the more favourite beverage, and from whence so many poets had issued. Was it not essential that an embryo diplomat should imbibe as much refinement as possible? Moreover Göttingen was a great legal cradle, and the law was to be Bismarck's first stepping-stone to his eventual career. At all events, to Göttingen he went in 1832, arriving there after a pedestrian tour in the Harz with an escort of young Mecklenburg noblemen, with whom before parting he held a house-warming carouse in his new quarters. During the evening a bottle was thrown out of the window, and next day Bismarck was summoned to the Dean, and immediately obeyed, walking through the streets in his dressing-gown, and accompanied by a huge English hound. The Dean, astonished at such an apparition, and alarmed by the dog, who had sprung forward to protect his master, asked, "What do you want, sir?" Bismarck answered, "I don't want anything; what do you want with me?" showing the citation which he held in his hand. Bismarck was first ordered to put the dog out of the room, next fined five thalers for illegally keeping the animal, and then mulcted still further for the affray of the bottle. Nor was this all, for, when returning, he was chaffed by some Hanoverian students, to whom he growled out a reply, and was accordingly challenged to fight four duels. These, however, were subsequently arranged, and he entered the Hanoverian Corps. In three terms, however, he fought twenty-seven duels, being for a long time untouched, and gaining the sobriquet of "Achilles, the Invulnerable;" but, owing to the untimely breaking of a sword, he was eventually wounded on the cheek, where the scar is still visible. Bismarck seems to have led a very wild student's career, never attended the lectures, and appears to have given considerable annoyance to his mother, who by no means approved of his sitting all day in an easy chair and smoking, with his huge hound for a companion. He nevertheless again passed a creditable examination, and returned to Berlin for two years' further study, being appointed "Auscultator," or "Judicial Examiner," in 1835.

THE FIRST RUNG OF THE LADDER

WE now see Bismarck making his *début* in official life, and it was not long before he displayed symptoms of that practical overbearing spirit which has distinguished him throughout his career. There is a well-known story of the first occasion on which this was manifested. Bismarck was examining a witness, and becoming exceedingly

aggravated by the man's demeanour jumped up, crying, "Take care, sir, or I will kick you out of court." "Herr Auscultator," remarked the judge, "pardon me, but that is my business." Before long Bismarck once more lost patience, and shouted out to the witness, "Now, sir, you had better behave yourself, or I will have you kicked out by the magistrate!" About this time also Bismarck, together with his brother, made his entrance into Court circles, and at a ball first met the master whom he was so long and faithfully to serve, the Crown Prince William—now the Emperor of Germany. The Prince's first remark on his introduction to Bismarck was, "Does the law require her sons to be of the same standard of stature as the Guards Regiment?" an allusion to his tall and well-formed figure. In 1838 Bismarck served a year of military service, and both during his legal and military career more distinguished himself by the wildness of his living and the rough character of his practical jokes than by displaying any earnest of the great talents which lay beneath the surface. Nor, a year later, when he was summoned home to assist in the management of the family estates at Kniephof, was his youthful recklessness subdued, and we hear of the dread in which the "Mad Bismarck of Kniephof" was held by his neighbours, and of deep drinking bouts of port and champagne with kindred-spirited Junkers. Still, with all this Bismarck seems to have retained a sound business head, for, in conjunction with his brother, he persuaded their father to relinquish the Pomeranian estates to their management, and ere long the brothers brought the family financial affairs once more into order. In 1839 his mother died, and from that time Bismarck appears to have chiefly lived in the country with his father. In one of his letters in 1844 to his only surviving sister Malvina, who had married his friend Oscar von Arnim, and to whom he was devotedly attached, he describes a day of his life, when he rode out with his father and retainers and dogs, and "made believe" to hunt deer whose existence was a myth; then the orangery had to be inspected, the sheepfold visited, the thermometers looked at, and a host of minor duties performed which make up the day's work of a country gentleman. Of country sports and hard riding Bismarck was always fond, and of this there is much in these letters, which are replete with that rough-and-ready kind of humour which has always distinguished him down to the present moment. Bismarck, however, did not neglect his military duties, serving both with the Landwehr Cavalry and the Uhlans, and taking occasional holiday trips at this time, going to France, and even to England, though for true enjoy-



BISMARCK AS PRUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE AT THE GERMAN BUND, AUGUST, 1851—ENTRANCE OF THE PALACE AT FRANKFORT

ment he seems to have preferred the desolate shores of the North Sea. In 1845 his father died, and Bismarck received as his portion Schönhausen, in addition to Kniephof and Jarchelin, which had fallen to his share when the Pomeranian estates were divided on his brother's marriage four years earlier. He now began to take some part in public life, became a Dyke Inspector, was subsequently elected a Deputy in the Saxon Provincial Diet, and finally, in 1847, appeared in the first United Diet.

Here he at once came to the front as a decided antagonist of Liberalism and a staunch champion of the Divine rights of Kings in general, and of the Prussian King and the House of Hohenzollern in particular.

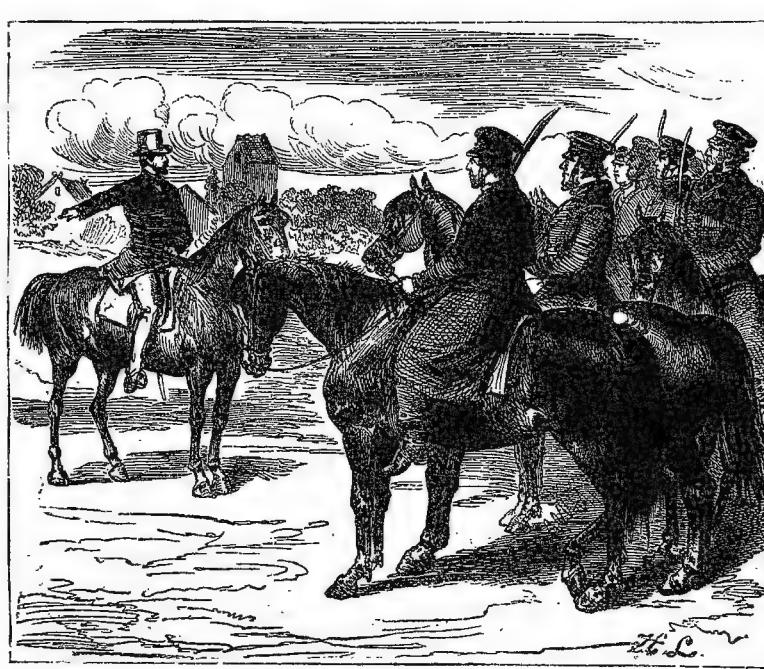
FOR KING AND PRUSSIA

ONCE launched on the stormy seas of political oratory Bismarck showed himself a fearless speaker, denouncing the opinions of those who differed from him in a bold and hectoring manner which fairly astonished the Deputies, who winced under the biting irony of this outspoken Junker. Liberal measures were as so many red rags to him, the emancipation of the Jews he opposed in the most scathing terms, while, as for civil marriage, he stigmatised it as a degrading institution which made the "Church the trainbearer of the Bureaucracy." In the same year he married Fraulein Johanna von Puttkamer, whose family were horrified at her betrothal to "Mad Bismarck." Curiously enough on his wedding tour he met, at Venice, Frederick William IV., who not only invited him to dinner, but held a long conversation with him on German politics—a conversation which was to bear no little fruit in the future, for from that time the King regarded Bismarck as a politician whose talents were too valuable to be neglected. On his return Bismarck took his position as one of the leaders of the Conservative party, and fought sturdily against the turbulent Democrats, joining to his staunch loyalty a rigid Prussian particularism, which led him to vigorously combat that very union of Germany which he has been since so instrumental in cementing.

It was not difficult for Bismarck to foresee that were such a union to take place at that epoch Prussia would be swamped by Austria and her friends and completely lose her individuality. *Ich bin ein Preuse* was his war cry from the first.

REVOLUTIONARY TIMES

DURING the revolutionary period of 1848, when Paris once again gave the signal for exciting trouble and turmoil throughout Europe, Bismarck set himself determinedly to oppose the apparently overwhelming forces of the Revolutionaries. In the short second Session of the United Diet, in the numerous political conferences of the Conservative party, in the clubs, and not least in the journal which he helped to found, the *New Prussian Gazette*—better known as the *Kreuz Zeitung*—he laboured unceasingly for his King and his country. After the bloody days of March at Berlin he wrote an outpouring of his feelings to his King, who from that time frequently



DRILLING THE SCHÖNHAUSEN CITIZEN GUARD, 1848

of a well-known Privy Councillor, and there on the 1st of April, 1815, was born their third son, Otto Edward Leopold von Bismarck, the subject of our present sketch.

BISMARCK'S CHILDHOOD

BISMARCK's childhood, however, was not passed in his ancestral home at Schönhausen, but at Kniephof, Pomerania, where his father possessed a second estate, to which he removed shortly after Otto's birth. Numerous reminiscences have been published of Bismarck's

summoned him to Sans Souci to confer with him on the aspect of the terrible crisis through which Prussia, in common with all Central Europe, was then passing. To turn for a moment from his political to his private life, it is curious to note that his tenants at Schönhausen remained perfectly quiet, and that the village even organised a citizen guard on the model of that in the towns. With two other villages Schönhausen furnished a contingent of 200 men and 70 cavalry, who were drilled by Bismarck himself. The little corps placed implicit trust in their leader, and once a spokesman rode out of the ranks, and addressing him, asked, "Now Herr Dyke Inspector, lead us on, we want to make an end of those Berlin rascals." The "Berlin rascals," however, for the nonce had been too strong for the King and the Conservatives, and had obtained that panacea for all political evils, a new Constitution, under which the new Diet was elected by universal suffrage, Bismarck being chosen as the representative of West Haveln. In the Chamber he opposed a fresh amnesty and inveighed bitterly against the indiscriminate use of the word "people," which he defined as "a crowd of individuals whom it was necessary to persuade." He stringently combated the idea of the unity of Germany, and especially the proposition that the Emperor should accept the Imperial Crown offered by the Frankfort Assembly. This he opposed on the plea that Prussia would lose its individuality, and become absorbed as a mere particle of United Germany. "The Frankfort crown," he declared, "may be very brilliant, but the gold of which it is composed will be chiefly formed by melting down the Prussian crown." Later on in the Session also—taking for his text Prussia, on the principle of *aut Caesar, aut nullus*—he inveighed against the idea of a homogeneous Germany. "The army," he declared, "has no enthusiasm for the tricolour. . . . The name of Prussia suffices. The soldiers follow the banner of black and white, and not the tricolour! Under the black and white they joyfully die for their country. . . . The Prussian National Anthem is familiar to them, but when has a Prussian trooper sung 'What is the German Fatherland?'" This intense patriotic particularism has been the keynote of Bismarck's life. In those days Prussia was a far different State from what she was when she headed the North-German Confederation in 1866, or took her place as the topmost stone of the German Empire in 1871. Sadowa and Sedan had not then been fought, and the arch-enemy Austria was for ever striving for a dictatorship or a reconstitution of the Teutonic Empire with herself as the Imperial centre. Various anecdotes of Bismarck at this time testify to his intense loyalty even in his everyday life. At one time we hear of his breaking a beer glass on the head of a man who, in a *bier-halle*, had ventured to decry the Royal family, and again of his threatening with condign chastisement a commercial traveller guilty of the same offence in a railway-carriage. Throughout this period also he used his pen as well as his tongue, occupying his leisure time in writing Conservative leaders for the *New Prussian Gazette*. And yet to turn to his private letters, wherein he humorously dilates to his sister upon the various incidents of his

presence of the enemy." And numerous pitched battles Bismarck had to fight, which nevertheless rarely failed to result in strengthening the position of Prussia in the German Bund. Many of these contests also were carried on in the face of great discouragement, expressed both by the King and his Premier Manteuffel, who were far more in favour of a policy of conciliation than of contention. Conciliation, however, has never been Bismarck's strong point; he has always shone essentially as a combatant, and, by his firmness and unbending determination, has won the *sobriquet* of "Man-of-Iron," as much by his unyielding diplomacy as by his subsequent use of the sword—when diplomacy failed him. During his stay at Frankfort, which lasted until 1859, he frequently visited Berlin, travelling in one year between the two cities no less than 2,600 miles. Sometimes we find him at Johannisthal conferring with Prince Metternich, then visiting Holland, Belgium, and Austria, and taking a trip to Hungary, of which he writes a glowing and picturesque account to his wife. Here is specimen. "About the time you woke this morning you little thought that I was flying down the Camanian Steppes with Hildebrand at full gallop, a delightful sunburnt Uhlan by my side, loaded pistols lying in the bag before us, and a squadron of Uhlan with ready carbines in their hands wildly dashing after us." In 1857 Bismarck visited Paris, and first talked politics with Napoleon III. Paris, the "centre of civilisation," however, does not appear to have much impressed him. With his characteristic humour he writes to his wife: "I have five stoves and am freezing; five clocks and never know how late it is; eleven great looking-glasses and my necktie is always awry." Many a sporting excursion also is chronicled by Bismarck at this period, for, "mighty hunter" as ever, he never neglected an opportunity to join in a shooting or deer-stalking expedition. All this time Bismarck was slowly but surely increasing his political influence at home as well as abroad, his constant championing of Prussia, and his unflinching courage in fighting every proposal which threatened her autonomy, could not fail to win the respect of all—friends and foes alike.

AT ST. PETERSBURG AND PARIS

IN 1857 King Frederick William IV. fell alarmingly ill, and Prince William (the present Emperor) was declared Regent.

The Prince from his first introduction had ever been an admirer of Bismarck, and on his accession to power continued his confidence. Thus, when in 1858 the Conservatives gave way to the Liberals, the Manteuffel Cabinet was superseded by that of Prince Hohenlohe-Sigmaringen, and Bismarck's pronounced Italian sympathies rendered his removal from Frankfort "expedient," the Prince was careful to intimate that his transfer from the Main to the Neva was a "distinction." Bismarck does not appear to have looked upon it in the same light, and his letters at this time are strongly flavoured with hints of retirement to Schönhausen, and that he was no office-seeker, but possessed enough to live upon—of gloomy forebodings with regard to the foreign policy of the new Cabinet. Unyielding before his equals, Bismarck never failed to bow to his Sovereign's will, and in 1859 we find him at St. Petersburg, leading a tranquil ambassadorial life. The bow once relaxed, however, the strain of eight years' continual hard work and anxiety told even upon his strong frame, and Bismarck was prostrated by a painful illness, which he himself describes as "a compound of rheumatic, gastric, and nervous fever."

Little else is to be said about his stay at St. Petersburg, where he led a more domestic life than he had ever previously enjoyed, even finding time to supervise his children's studies. In one of his letters to his sister he declares that he has "grown friendly with the existence here . . . and require no change in my position, until, if it be God's will, I can sit down in peace at Schönhausen or Rheinfeld, to have my coffin made without

undue haste. The ambition to be a Minister dies away now."

adays from a multitude of causes."

Bismarck, however, was never idle, and kept a keen eye on what was passing outside, particularly with regard to the war between Austria and the allied forces of Italy and France, which only the further strengthened him in his "fixed idea" that, for Prussia's own safety, it had become an absolute necessity for her to rise to the rank of a first-rate military Power. He kept up a careful correspondence with certain statesmen at Berlin, in which he ever dwelt upon the danger Prussia was running at the hands of the Democrats, who threatened the independence of Prussia and of Germany, and upon the need of a "firmer consolidation of the German defensive power," of course upon a staunchly Conservative principle. In 1861 he met King William at Baden-Baden, and at his request wrote out a memorandum of his thoughts on the political situation, and from that time he was talked of in many circles as the coming Premier of Prussia. In 1862, he was transferred to Paris, and presented his credentials to Napoleon III., whom he describes as "receiving me kindly. He knew, however, that his stay there would be but short, and in a letter to his wife wrote: "In eight or ten days I shall probably receive a telegraphic summons to Berlin, and then it is all over with music and dancing." It was three months, however, before the summons came, during which he paid a flying visit to the London Exhibition, and spent the greater portion of his time hovering about Trouville and Biarritz, writing long, humorous, and affectionate letters to his wife. "My conscience," he declared, "reproves me for seeing so much that is lovely without you." In September, however, this holiday time came abruptly to an end, the Liberal Ministry resigned, and the King called upon the "Hotspur of the Junker party," as he had been termed, to form a Cabinet.

MINISTER PRESIDENT

"BISMARCK! Why this is a *coup d'état*," was the exclamation of an ultra-Liberal journal when the fact became known, and a political

coup d'état it certainly was, for King, Conservatives, Liberals, and Democrats felt that in the new Minister they had to deal with a man who recognised no half measures, but one who held firmly to the doctrine that the Sovereign and his advisers knew far better what



VARZIN—THE MORNING RIDE

was good for the nation than either Parliament or people. The Liberal Government had for two years been vainly fighting the battle of military reorganisation in the Lower House, but no sooner was Bismarck in power than, after making an ineffectual overture of peace to the Opposition, he coolly withdrew the Budget in the face of the protest of the House that such an act was unconstitutional. Bismarck was of one mind with the King in his wish to increase the military power of Prussia, and in the Chamber plainly told the Deputies that the "great questions of the day were not to be decided by speeches and majorities—this had been the error of 1848 and 1849—but by iron and by blood." This was the keynote of the policy to be pursued, and from it Bismarck never swerved for a moment. Then began the long-continued strife between the Cabinet and the Parliament, one of the most remarkable political struggles which have ever occurred in history. For session after session the Deputies renewed their protest against the military organisation scheme of the King and his Minister, and refused to vote the supplies, yet Bismarck never wavered, but went steadily on his way, sometimes causing the Chamber to be adjourned and governing without it, at others dissolving the Parliament, only, however, to be confronted with another hostile majority, earning the most bitter unpopularity with the people, but gaining the most absolute confidence of his Sovereign, who once, when congratulated on his healthy appearance, exclaimed, pointing to Bismarck, "There is my doctor."

THE DANISH WAR

NOR was this internal warfare the greatest difficulty which Bismarck knew he would have to encounter in becoming Premier. There was that great external bugbear Austria to be combated and humiliated, and the smaller German States to be taught that they must look to Prussia and not to Austria as the guiding spirit of Germany. After fruitlessly trying to induce Austria to come to terms, and to acknowledge Prussia as an equal, Bismarck issued a strongly-worded circular despatch, detailing various negotiations with Count Karolyi, to whom he had frankly declared that, according to his convictions, "Our relations with Austria must unavoidably change for the better or the worse . . . if we should not be met by the Imperial Government with the necessary advances it would become necessary for us to contemplate the latter alternative, and prepare for it accordingly." Nor were these utterances idle threats, as the subsequent treaty with Russia fully testified, as also the refusal of the King to attend the Princely Congress at Frankfort, of which the result was a project for a new Federal Union, which Prussia was called upon to acknowledge, or to

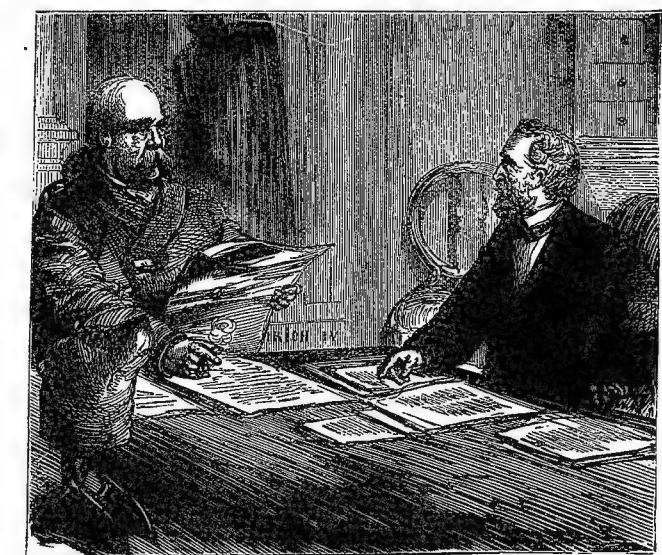


AUTUMN MANCEUVRES OF THE PRUSSIAN GUARDS IN THE ALTMARK, 1863

private life—about his holiday trip with "cradles, nurses, sheets, and other infantile paraphernalia," about his presents for his wife, or the details of her toilette, no one would recognise the grave statesman.

AT FRANKFORT

SUCH an able and energetic champion of King and of Prussia could not long remain a simple Deputy, and in 1851 Bismarck found himself summoned before the Prime Minister, Manteuffel, and asked point-blank whether he would go as ambassador to Frankfort. He considerably astonished that Minister by promptly declaring himself ready to accept the post, and he lost no time in starting, being first endowed with the rank of First Secretary until General von Kochow, the then Ambassador, should duly initiate him into his duties. Bismarck began as he meant to go on, showed his superior, who was at first inclined to snub him, that he was by no means an "underling," and maintained his own with the various members of the Diet with a cool dignity which quickly won him respect. Thus when the President (the Austrian Ambassador), on receiving a call from Bismarck, did not even vouchsafe to offer him a chair, Bismarck simply took one, and, pulling out a cigar, calmly asked for a light, which the astonished magnate, recognising his own rudeness, promptly proffered. He was soon promoted to the rank of Ambassador, and then began his serious work. He mainly devoted his energies against Austrian machinations, which were chiefly directed towards estranging the smaller States from Prussia; for, in the words of Prince Schwarzenberg, "Prussia must first be humbled, in order that she may eventually be destroyed." Bismarck, however, took exceedingly good care that Prussia should not be humbled, exerted his social as well as his political influence, and, reinforced by his wife, made his house one of the most hospitable in Frankfort. At first undecorated, he simply wore a medal which he had received for rescuing his groom from drowning, when serving as an officer in the Uhlans in 1842, and once when asked what it signified, replied haughtily, "I have a habit sometimes of saving a man's life." In a very short time his breast became covered with crosses; and on an Austrian Archduke sarcastically inquiring on what battle-field they had been won, he promptly answered, "Here, your Highness, at Frankfort, in the

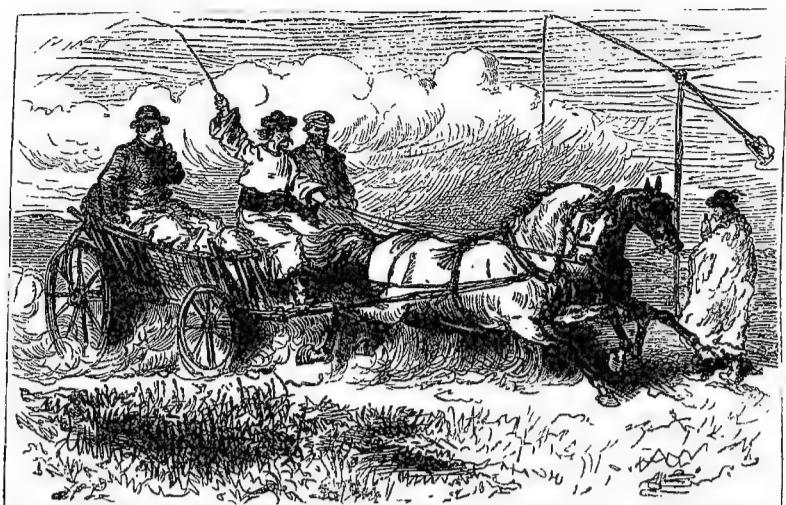


VARZIN—RECEIVING REPORTS IN THE STUDY

consider herself excluded from the new "Bund." Suddenly, in January, 1864, the long-continued feud with Denmark regarding the sovereignty of the Schleswig-Holstein Duchies broke out afresh, and, to the astonishment of all political circles, Prussia and Austria patched up their quarrel for the nonce and joined forces to crush the unfortunate Dane. The result of the war had one good effect, it



LITTLE OTTO AND THE WOUNDED OFFICER—"WAS IT A SHOT FROM A CANNON BALL?" 1820



OVER THE HUNGARIAN STEPPE, JUNE, 1852



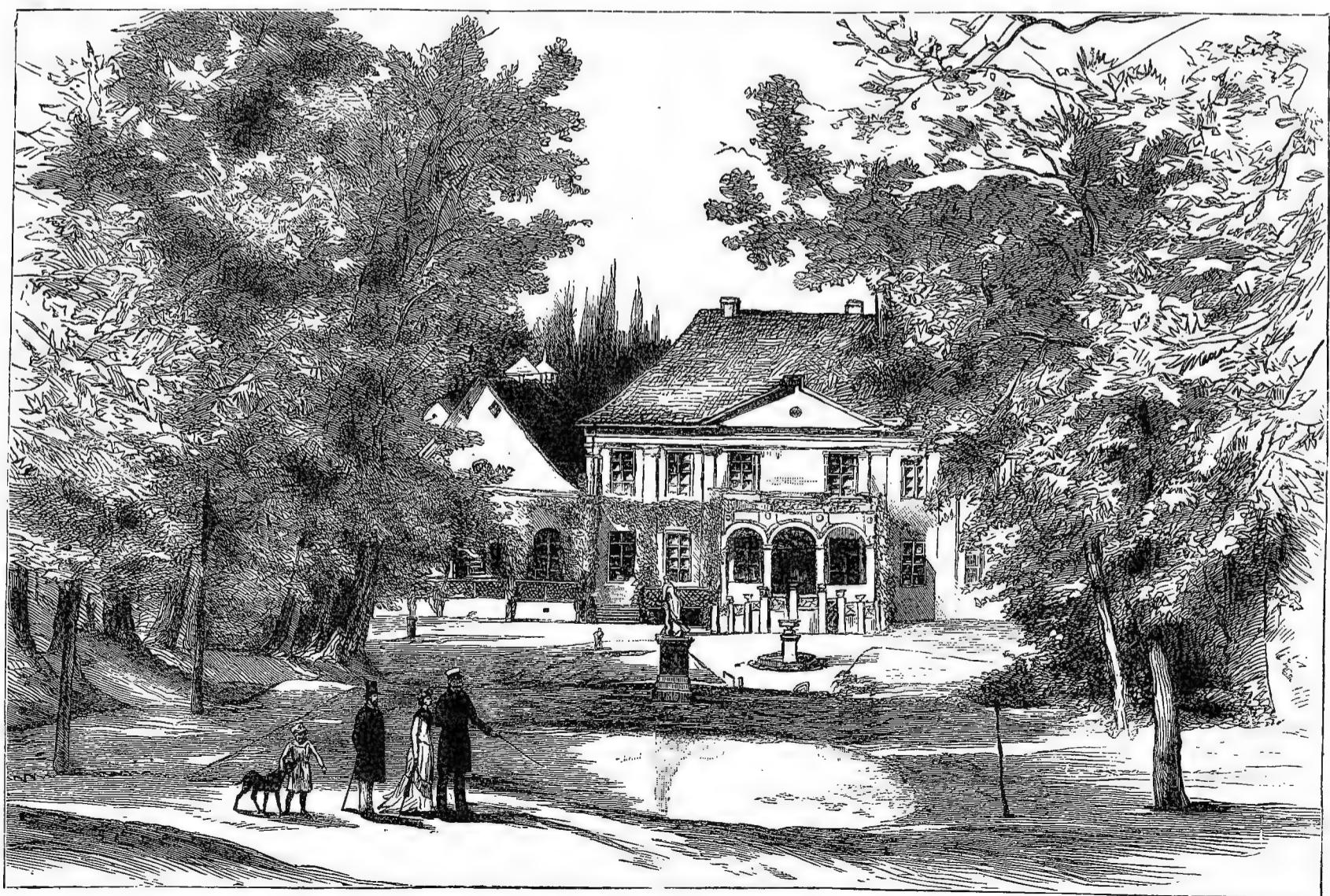
KING WILLIAM AND THE MINISTER-PRESIDENT VON BISMARCK ON THEIR WAY FROM GASTEIN TO BADEN-BADEN, AUGUST, 1863



BISMARCK AS A STUDENT AT GOTTINGEN, 1832



THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR—BISMARCK VISITS HIS WOUNDED SON HERBERT AFTER THE BATTLE OF MARS-IA-TOUR, AUGUST, 1870



VARZIN: PRINCE BISMARCK'S POMERANIAN HOME—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST



Wilhelm

PRINCE BISMARCK



THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN WAR—COUNCIL OF WAR AT GITSCHEIN, JULY 2, 1866



THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN WAR—AT KÖNIGGRÄTZ (SADOWA), JULY 3, 1866



THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR—DEPARTURE OF KING WILLIAM AND COUNT BISMARCK FROM BERLIN, JULY 31, 1870



VARZIN: PRINCE BISMARCK'S FAVOURITE SEAT—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST

PRINCE BISMARCK

showed clearly how admirable was the military organisation for which King and Minister had fought so strenuously, and people began to think that the Minister might be right after all. When the peace preliminaries were signed in August, 1864, Bismarck went with the King to Vienna, and after a brief holiday returned like a giant refreshed to his Parliamentary conflict. The Deputies once more rejected his army bills, and declining to vote the Budget containing the expenses of the Danish war, once more Parliament was prorogued, and he declared that he would govern without it. This warfare with the Deputies was varied by the negotiations with Austria for the joint control of the Duchies taken from Denmark, and after concluding the Treaty of Gastein—a mere species of armed truce—the Minister went for a holiday once more to Biarritz, where he had numerous unofficial conversations with Napoleon III., whom Mr. Blanchard Jerrold tells us, in his Life of the Emperor, he fairly astonished by the seeming

promptitude, rode up to him saying, "Asa Major I have no right to counsel your Majesty on the battle-field, but as Minister-President I consider it my duty to beg your Majesty not to incur evident danger." To this the Emperor replied: "How can I ride off when my army is under fire?" The evening after the battle was passed at Horsitz, where Bismarck, finding all the houses occupied, prepared to sleep leaning against a pillar in the street, being ultimately, however, recognised, and summoned into more comfortable quarters by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. Great and overwhelming from a political as well as a military point of view as this victory might be, Bismarck felt that there was no little risk in the advantage being over-estimated. "If," he writes to his wife, "we are not immoderate in our demands, and do not imagine that we have conquered the world, we shall acquire a peace which will be worth the trouble. But we are just as quickly intoxicated as disengaged, and I have the ungrateful task of pouring water upon foaming wine, and making them see that we are not living alone in Europe, but with three neighbours still." On the 26th July the preliminaries of peace were signed at the Castle of Nikolsburg—the very place, curiously enough, where Napoleon I. rested after Austerlitz; but not, somewhat to Bismarck's chagrin, without the interference of France—the one drop of bitterness in his overflowing cup of triumph.

PRUSSIA AS THE HEAD OF THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION

BISMARCK lost no time in gathering the fruits of Sadowa, and while taking part in the triumphal festivities at Berlin, in which he was regarded no less as a popular hero than a few months since he had been stigmatised as the worst enemy of the people, he was busily completing his scheme for the reorganisation of Germany, which attained its fulfilment in the formation of the North German Confederation, with Prussia as the recognised head. Moreover, there were the smaller States to be settled with—some to be punished for their Austrian sympathies, others to be rewarded for their allegiance. Thus Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, and other disobedient Principalities were annexed, while offensive and defensive treaties were concluded with Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Baden. In addition to the Minister's diplomatic labours were his Parliamentary duties, so that it is little to be wondered at if we find him once more ill in bed, and compelled to take a country holiday. He soon recovered, however, and devoted himself afresh to the great work of consolidating the numerous Teutonic fractions into one homogeneous whole. Nor were the difficulties of his task in any degree lessened by the manifest jealousy of France, whose fears had been aroused by the rapid successes of the Prussian army in the Austrian campaign. Thus in 1867 Napoleon III. objected to the occupation of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg by Prussian troops—a question finally settled by the London Conference—while numerous incidents, insignificant at the time, clearly foreshadowed to the far-seeing statesman that a great struggle—and one of life or of death to Prussia—was at hand.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

IT was manifest that such hollow and strained relations between two countries eager for a fray could not last for ever. Bismarck, busy with his great task of the unification of Germany, at one time attempting to conciliate, at another boldly combating the hostile influence of South Germany, put off the evil day for some years.

During these he strove—and strove successfully—to bind the various States closer and closer to Prussia, so that when the inevitable explosion did come France would not have to contend with Prussia alone, but with united Germany. In May, 1870, however, Bismarck uttered a warning note by speaking of the right to "crush with an iron hand whatever stood in the way of the power and glory of Germany," and in the following July the hour struck. Prussia had nominated a Hohenzollern Prince for the throne of Spain, and in deference to Gallic remonstrances had withdrawn him. France wanted now a virtual apology in addition. This King William refused, and on July 13 turned his back on M. Benedetti at Ems. Two days later Napoleon III. declared war. Bismarck was enjoying a holiday at Varzin, whence he was summoned to the side of the King. Bismarck began the campaign by a sudden *coup*—the publication of the draft of a Secret Treaty proposed by the French Emperor by which the two Powers were to share Belgium and Luxembourg between them. Having thus thrown discredit on his foe, he started for the front. The capacity for work which he displayed throughout, and the manner in which after riding with the King all day he would turn to the dictation of despatches or the drafting of newspaper articles was simply marvellous, and once more justified his title of "Man of Iron," for a constitution of any less durable material would have broken down under the terrible strain. Equally striking were his kindness and thoughtfulness to his subordinates or to the soldiers, and his grim humour, which never appeared to desert him.

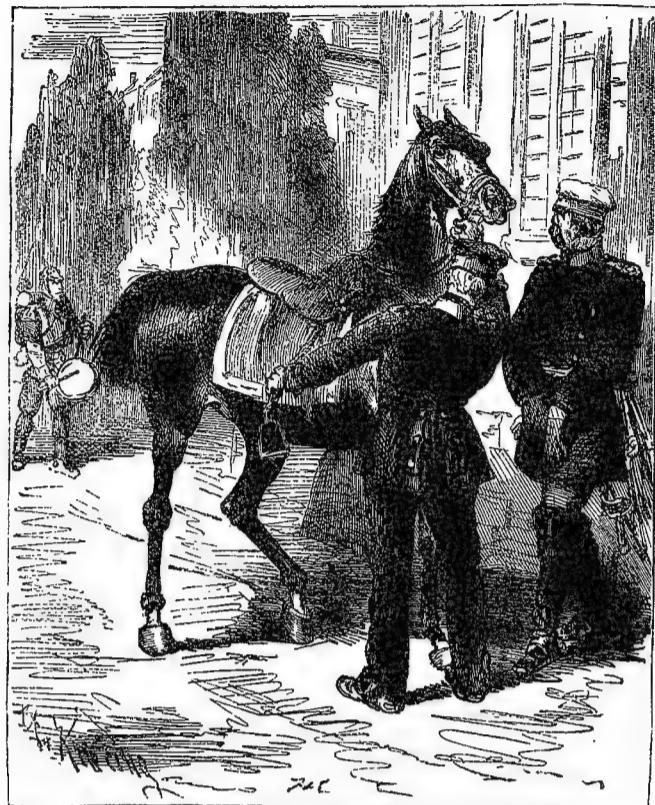
On September 1st came the great victory of Sedan, and on the following day the memorable interview between Bismarck and Napoleon III. in a miserable cottage near Donchery, in which the capitulation was virtually settled. Bismarck met the Emperor on the high road, and, in his own words, took his cap off, and "behaved to him just as though he were in St. Cloud." "Couvrez vous donc," exclaimed the Emperor, who at first asked for the King, and then inquired whether any quiet place for discussion could be found. A cottage was at last discovered, and in a room, ten feet square, with a deal table and two rush-bottom chairs, Bismarck and the Emperor sat for an hour, and the fate of the Third French Empire was sealed. The conference over, the military details had to be settled with Von Moltke, and then Bismarck rode with the Emperor to the Chateau of Bellevue, where an interview between the two sovereigns took place. At Versailles Bismarck installed himself and his whole staff of Councillors and Staff in a villa, and there conducted both the internal and external affairs of his country as calmly and coolly as though in his Ministry at Berlin. His labours, however, now were very different to those in the capital. He had no fractious Deputies to deal with, while the tremendous succession of victories had awed such States as were inclined to cavil at the ascendancy of Prussia into decorous silence. Thus all was ready for the topmost stone to be placed upon the edifice of German unity which he had built up with so much care, and on January 18th,

1871, in the Galerie des Glaces of the Grand Monarque, King William of Prussia was proclaimed Emperor of Germany amid the deafening *Hoch* of his victorious troops.

Then arrived what Bismarck termed the "psychological moment," as he is said to have termed it, when Paris was to be bombarded, and, finally, the last scene of all, the capitulation, and the interviews between Bismarck and Jules Favre to settle the terms of peace, which ended in the armistice, the convocation of the French National Assembly, and the election of M. Thiers as the Chief of the Executive. The working out of the peace preliminaries took some months, however, and were only brought to a close by the personal intervention of Bismarck at the final meeting at Frankfort.

TWELVE YEARS OF PEACE

OF peace, it is true, with the outside world, but scarcely of peace at home, where Bismarck, returning with the rank of Prince and Chancellor of the Empire, and enriched by the endowment of a large estate, never for a moment thought of retiring on his well-earned fame. Having made Germany the first of European nations, he now sought to strengthen her unity by pressing on those internal reforms which he considered necessary for the strengthening and consolidation of the new Empire. The great work of his life achieved—namely, the re-establishment of the German Empire with Prussia as the keystone, his labours in a great measure have since been a mere repetition of his former struggles to maintain the supremacy of the Crown and a Conservative Ministry over the Liberalism of Parliament and people. Now, however, he has had two Parliaments to combat, the German Imperial Reichstag as well as the Prussian Diet, while with the increase of education and the universal spread of democratic principles the generality of the population have grown far more inquisitorial and less easily satisfied and tranquillised than when Bismarck drilled his Schonhausen troops in 1848. Then, again, Germany, speaking from a military point of view, having become the most powerful State in Europe, Bismarck felt that the Empire should have some say in the affairs of Europe outside mere Teutonic boundaries. Indeed, as recent events have proved, Bismarck gradually, and be it said with considerable tact, has come to be looked upon as one of the great arbiters in that hydra-headed problem, the Eastern Question—while scarcely any foreign imbroglio now arises without the question being asked, What will Germany do in the matter? To return, however, to our summary of events during the past decade, the first home question which assumed any real importance was the attitude of the Roman Catholic clergy, which was beginning to cause great uneasiness, for while at first they refused to acknowledge the dogma of Papal Infallibility, they ultimately not only accepted it, but became as Ultramontane as the most ardent partisans of the Vatican. Thus Prince Bismarck soon saw the necessity for sharply defining the respective relations between the rights of the State and those of the Church. Thence arose the refusal by the Pope to receive Cardinal Hohenlohe, nominated Envoy by the Emperor, the retaliatory measures by Prince Bismarck in 1872, the expulsion of the Jesuits, and, finally, in 1873, the restraining measures known as the May or Falk (from the name of the Minister who introduced them) Laws, leading to a rupture with the Vatican which is not healed at the present moment. By these measures the clerical authorities were rendered absolutely subservient to the State, civil marriage was instituted, and the Old Catholics were recognised and encouraged. The party feeling and political excitement aroused by this high-handed policy was intense, and once again, on July 13, 1874, was Prince Bismarck shot at, when staying at Kissingen, by Kullmann. As may be easily imagined, this anti-clerical crusade greatly offended his old friends the Conservatives, and to this in a great measure is due the lamentable quarrel with the late Count Harry Arnim, and the political ruin of the latter. Neither threats, however, nor offers of conciliation moved Bismarck from his course, the State must be all-powerful in



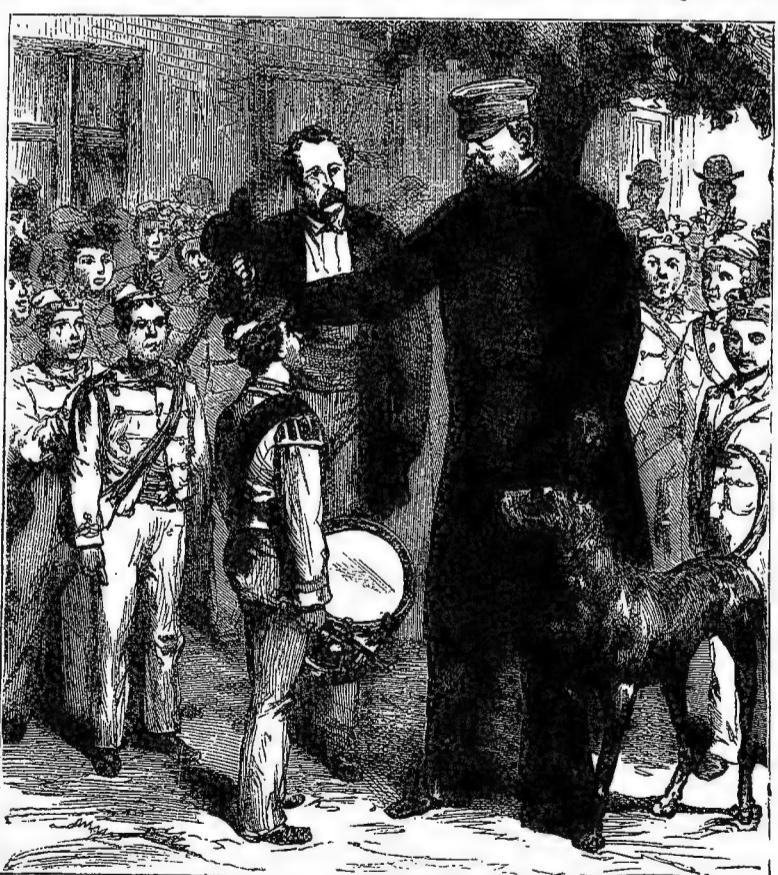
THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR—AN ALARM AT VERSAILLES

extravagance of the political opinions which he then enunciated. "Is he mad?" the Emperor whispered to Prosper Mérimée, upon whose arm he was leaning. Mérimée's opinion was that he was "a great man playing his own game in his own original way."

THE WAR WITH AUSTRIA

THAT Bismarck was a "great man" was now a recognised fact. The King had created him a Count, and had distinguished him with the Order of the Black Eagle, while almost day by day his own countrymen began to recognise in him a statesman of far more power and patriotism than even the most eminent of his predecessors. Nor did he belie their confidence. Bismarck soon realised what he had always anticipated—namely, that Austria by no means intended to keep to the Treaty of Gastein, and that she was busily intriguing with the smaller German States to regain her ascendancy. Neither Austria nor Prussia were slow to foresee the inevitable result—war, and neither neglected their preparations. In May, 1866, an event happened in Count Bismarck's life which had a noteworthy effect in precipitating events. While walking down Unter den Linden, Bismarck suddenly heard a couple of shots fired behind him. Turning round he saw a young man pointing a revolver at him. With characteristic promptitude and courage he rushed at him and secured him. The culprit proved to be Julius Cohen Blind, a stepson of the Republican leader, Carl Blind. Bismarck went quietly home, and after retiring for a few minutes to his study, where he wrote a brief report to the Emperor, joined a dinner-party which had assembled in the drawing-room, merely saying to his wife *en passant*, "My child, they have shot at me; but there is no harm done." This incident, by enhancing Bismarck's popularity, and consequently his authority, had undoubtedly a great part in hastening the great crisis which was fast approaching. The King was manifestly unwilling to enter upon what seemed to be almost a civil war, and hung back from taking the decisive step which his Minister saw from the first was the only one which could save Prussia from becoming practically a vassal of Austria. In April, 1866, when Austria and Prussia mutually agreed to disarm, there seemed a break in the clouds, and many were the prophecies of fair weather. They were not justified, however; the clouds closed up again; in a few weeks an alliance was contracted with Italy; on June 7th Prussia, cutting the Gordian knot with the sword, sent her troops to occupy the Duchy of Holstein, and by June 15th war had been declared with Austria, Hanover, and Saxony. In the mean time Bismarck had been most actively preparing for the inevitable, had held conferences with the military chiefs, Von Moltke and Von Roon, and had taken the initiative in advising the former to get the troops ready a day earlier than had been decided—a counsel which was immediately acted upon.

On June 29th came one of the greatest days of Bismarck's life. The news of the Prussian victories arrived at Berlin, and the citizens, after crowding before the palaces of the King, the Crown Prince, and Prince Charles, gathered round the Minister-President's simple house in the Wilhelmstrasse, and compelled him to come to the window and address them. This he did in a few words, concluding with a peroration on the King and his army, which, singularly enough, was accompanied by a bright flash of lightning and a peal of thunder. "The heavens fire a salute," shouted Bismarck, amid the ringing cheers of the multitude. Next day Bismarck left with the King for the scene of action, and his progress is characteristically recorded in his letters to his wife. From Gitschin, two days later, he writes, "We have 15,000 prisoners . . . Send me cigars by every courier a thousand at a time for the hospitals . . . and a French novel to read, but only one at a time." On July 3rd Bismarck accompanied the King to the famed battle-field of Königgrätz, or, as perhaps it is better known, Sadowa, where, as Hesekiel tells us in his admirable biography, "He sat, his high form upright in the saddle, on a very tall roan, with a plain paletot over his uniform, while his piercing eyes scanned each movement." Bismarck's chief anxiety was to keep the King out of danger. None of the Generals dared to approach the Sovereign, as he was their Commander-in-Chief, so Bismarck, with his usual



PRINCE BISMARCK AND YOUNG GERMANY—VARZIN, AUGUST, 1878

Prussia, and "We," he declared, "will not go to Canossa." Then again there was the old, old story, the combat between the Liberals and the autocratic Chancellor, and the great Socialist revival which Prince Bismarck has striven to crush by dint of main force, by the suspension of journals, by the much discussed Parliamentary "gagging" Bill of 1879, and by the exile of obnoxious leaders. In the various struggles with Parliament Bismarck several times sent in his resignation, but withdrew it subsequently, while even now we still find him ordering the Prussian Parliament to accept certain measures which he considers necessary for the welfare of the nation, such as the Railway Purchase and the Tobacco Monopoly Bills. Finally within the last few weeks he has been once again defending the right of the King not only to reign, but to govern, and that in right down earnest, even to the prohibition of officials to vote according to their consciences—if it so happen that their consciences are not in complete accord with the Ministry in power.

Within the last three years, and with the advent of the new Pope, however, there have been symptoms of a reconciliation with the Vatican. As early as October, 1878, negotiations were begun at

(Continued on page 304)

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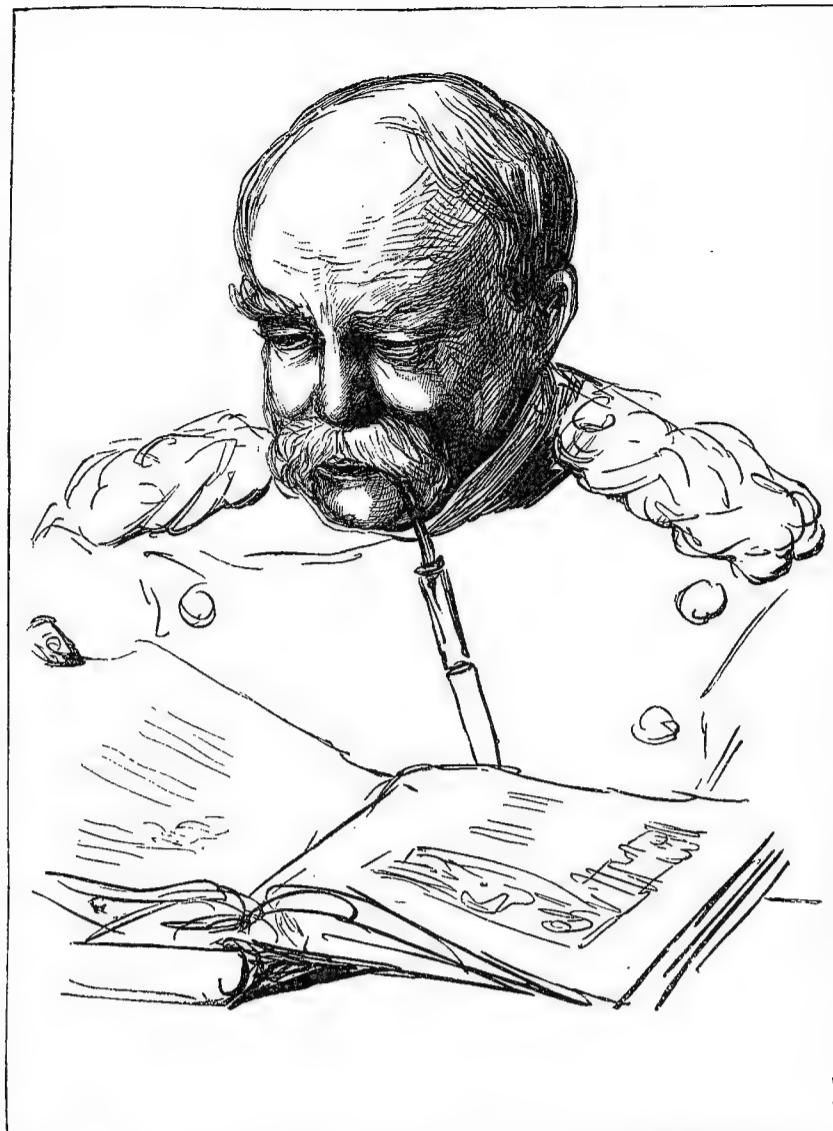
description. Also materials by the Yard, and supplied at

the same VERY REASONABLE PRICES as if Purchased at

Gastein, and the result has been shown by the lightening of the obnoxious Falk Laws in 1880, and in the propositions for their further repeal, which only this spring Prince Bismarck has laid before Parliament. Prince Bismarck during this period has suffered severely from ill-health. In 1875 he was too unwell to accompany the Emperor on his visit to Milan, while again in 1877 he was compelled to abandon all active work, and only resumed his duties in February, 1878. As we have seen, however, Prince Bismarck has been by no means idle with regard to the outside world, as his efforts in bringing about the peace between Russia and Turkey in 1878 amply testified; while his action at the Berlin Congress in June, 1878, and the subsequent Conference two years later, and the interest which at the present moment, as the recent mission to the Sultan plainly manifests, he is showing in Eastern matters clearly evince his firm determination to assert the position of Germany as the arbiter of peace or war in Europe.

CONCLUSION

We have thus briefly reviewed the chief details of the career of the most remarkable living statesman of Europe, and in conclusion would say a few words about the engravings which illustrate some of the most interesting events. The engravings of Varzin are from sketches by our own artist, who was specially sent to Varzin for this journal, and was exceedingly kindly received by Prince Bismarck. Varzin is Prince Bismarck's favourite country seat. It is situated in Pomerania, and the house has no pretensions to architecture or luxury. Prince Bismarck's life at Varzin, where of late years he has spent much of his time, is a strange medley of pleasure and of work. After a ten-o'clock breakfast Bismarck reads his correspondence, and gives orders respecting the answers to his numerous letters, a task which will take his secretaries nearly the whole of a day to accomplish. At one o'clock Prince Bismarck either goes for a ride with his daughter Marie, who is a capital horsewoman, or takes a walk about the neighbourhood. If State business presses he spends the afternoon in his study, his dog Sultan lying at his feet.



PRINCE BISMARCK, 1877—SKETCH FROM LIFE BY A. VON WERNER

After dinner, at 5 p.m., preparations are made for the evening's post; tea comes at 10 p.m., but, if very busy, Prince Bismarck spends part of the night in his study. His mode of conducting business when at Varzin is curiously intermingled with domestic details. The telegraph line with Berlin is constantly at work, and, whilst attending to important despatches, he is interrupted by the entry of the gardener to ask his opinion on the best kinds of seeds for the kitchen garden, or by the head mason, who brings him the plan of some alterations in one of his houses.

Prince Bismarck has three children, two sons, Count Herbert and Count William, the Emperor's godson, who is familiarly known as "Count Bill," and a daughter, the Countess Marie, married in 1878 to Count Von Rantzau. Count Herbert is now attached to the German Embassy in London. Two other engravings represent King William and Bismarck driving from Gastein to Baden, where the King of Saxony on the part of the Austrian Emperor vainly endeavoured to induce King William to take part in the Congress of Princes, and Bismarck at the Autumn Manoeuvres of the Guards in the Altmark some weeks later, where he served with his favourite cavalry regiment as simple major. Another illustration shows Prince Bismarck being welcomed at his ancestral home, Schönhausen, in 1871, by the villagers, by whom he is greatly beloved, as much for his personal as for his political qualities. "Prince Bismarck and Young Germany" represents a visit paid to Varzin in August, 1874, by the Juvenile Gymnastic Society of Pöllnow, when the great Minister cordially welcomed and patted the heads of the representatives of rising Germany. The portrait which we publish by Herr A. Von Werner, the Director of the Berlin Fine Art Academy, shows the Prince *en déshabillé*, as he may be seen when "at home" to no one but his intimate friends. Herr von Werner had been showing Prince Bismarck a volume of Scheffel's poems, which he had illustrated, and while Bismarck was enjoying the poetry the artist managed to dash off the sketch in question, which now forms part of his collection of "noted heads."

T. HEATH JOYCE



THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR—KING WILLIAM AND COUNT BISMARCK WATCHING THE BATTLE OF SEDAN FROM THE HEIGHTS OF FRÉNOIS, SEPT. 1, 1870



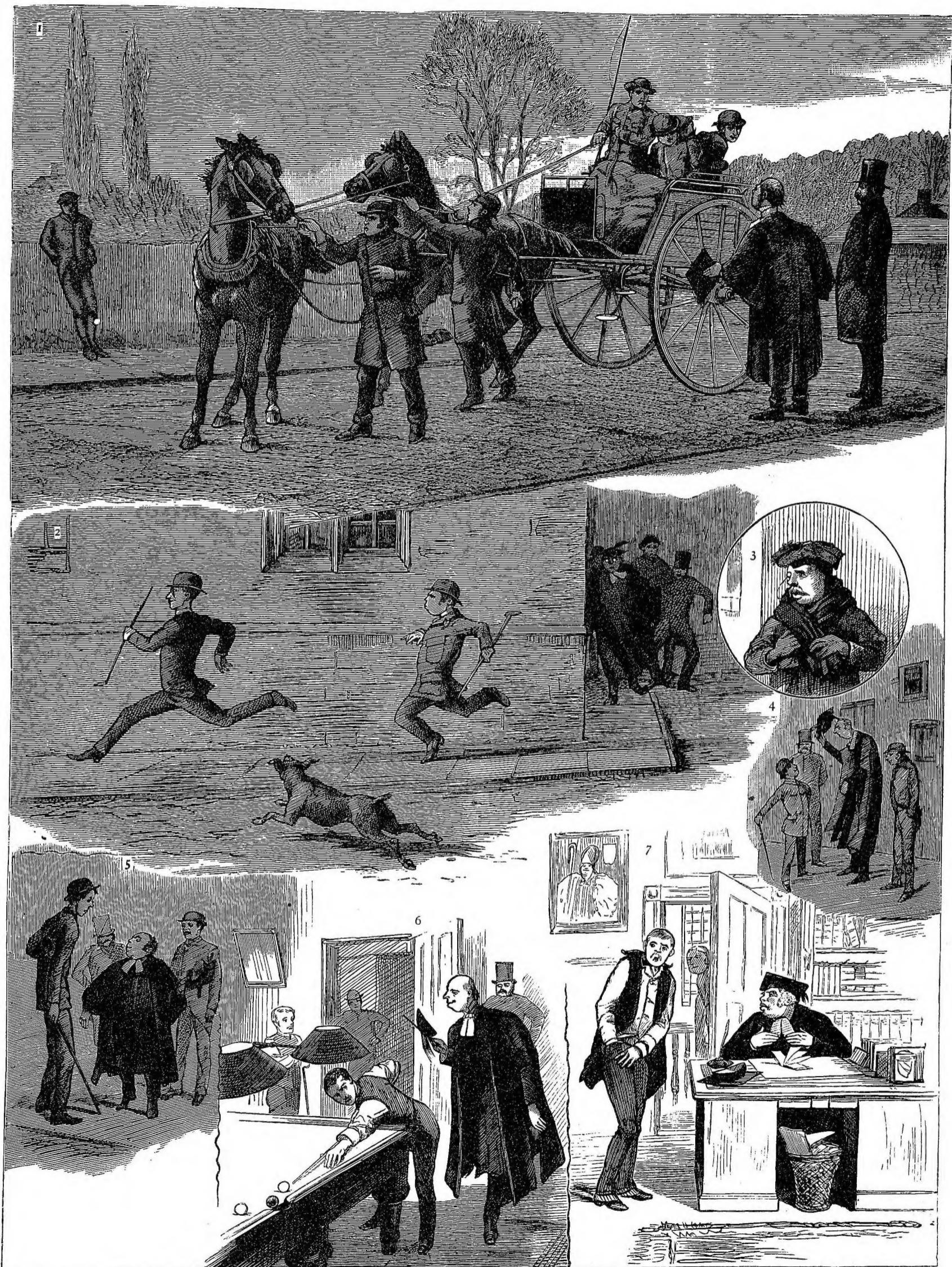
RETURN TO THE OLD HOMESTEAD—RECEPTION AT SCHÖNHAUSEN, MAY, 1871



BISMARCK AND NAPOLEON III. AFTER THE BATTLE OF SEDAN, SEPTEMBER 2, 1870



KISSINGEN—POPULAR GREETING AFTER THE ATTEMPT ON PRINCE BISMARCK'S LIFE, JULY, 1875



1. Tandem Driving, the Eighth Deadly Sin.—2. Flight.—3. The Academical Costume.—4 & 5. "Are you a Member of this University, Sir?"—6. Billiards after 9 P.M.—7. A Contribution to the University Chest.

that she can compose excellent dance music. "The City of Rome" galop is very original, and has plenty of gaiety in it (Joseph Williams).—"A Song of Delos" is a contralto recitative and air, the poetry by Mrs. Hemans, music by Greg Lonas, quite out of the common groove; it is founded upon a romantic tradition of the island after which it is named (Messrs. Hutchings and Romer).—Of two pianoforte pieces by H. Tuddenham, "A Shadow" and "Grand Military March," the former is the better of the two, but both are well written (Messrs. Ransford and Son).—Longfellow's pathetic poem, "The Legend of the Crossbill," has been set very charmingly to music for a contralto by Eugène Tissot; this song will surely make its way to the front ranks; it is admirably suited for a semi-sacred concert.—We are told that "Marche Grotesque" is revised by Carlo Tissot, but the composer is not named, although he need not be ashamed of his work (Messrs. Wood and Co.).—A very light and melodious after-dinner piece for the pianoforte is "Papillons," by Carlo Tissot (Messrs. E. and C. Tissot, Newcastle-upon-Tyne).—A very mild set of waltzes, by W. H. Berry, are named after our old friend "Pickwick" (Messrs. Hopwood and Crew).



We have done some pretty big things in the way of Philistinism in this country; and our method of gardening cannot rank amongst the least of them. The gorgeously commonplace and the mathematically ugly have been, and are still to an enormous extent, the order of the day; and it has long been the practice to stock our gardens, great and small, private and public, with tender exotics, to the exclusion of innumerable hardy plants and flowers in most cases a thousand times lovelier and sweeter, both to sight and smell, and far more appropriate to our northern climate. This "system"—so splendidly British in its utter irrationality—has found a determined opponent in Mr. W. Robinson, who some years ago began to plead the cause of the hardy foreign flowers, and who has recently issued a particularly entertaining and instructive book, "The Wild Garden" (Garden Office). The term "wild" here is not used in the sense of wilderness; it does not mean "allowing a garden to run wild," nor "sowing annuals promiscuously"; but it is applied essentially to the planting of hardy exotics (from northern countries chiefly) in places and under conditions where they will become established and *take care of themselves*. Mr. Robinson, in fact, shows that it is possible for us to obtain more of the varied beauty of hardy flowers than "the most ardent admirer of the old style of garden ever dreams of"—and what a delightful thing the real old-style garden was some readers may remember. The great merit of the author's ideas is their perfect applicability: we can adopt them alike in the tiniest of modern suburban plots and in the largest town or country parks, such, say, as Longleat, where the new system has been introduced with most satisfactory results. The book, should be in the hands, not only of every gardener, but of every lover of Nature.

The new and handsome "Raphael: His Life and Times" (Chapman and Hall), is an able translation by Mr. W. Armstrong of the well-known work of Eugène Muntz. Neither French nor English edition however can be said to be authoritative. The "Life of Raphael" has yet to be written, and whilst the book before us will certainly be found useful, it inevitably belongs to a commendable class of gift books which has greatly increased of late. Mr. Muntz's narrative is not brilliant, but neither is it dull, and it is not only well arranged and full, but marked by fair judgment. The varied social and intellectual circumstances of Raphael's life at different periods, however, might have been treated with more point and less diffuseness. In describing the productions of the great artist, the author happily does not gush, but prefers rather to lead the reader to analyse and qualify for himself; wherein he sets a good example to but too many modern writers on Art. In the identification and attribution of works the author seems fairly though not wholly accurate and complete; but on the whole the work, as enabling a student to form an adequate and just general conception of Raphael's genius, is the best we have met with. The illustrations are numerous, but only a few of them are other than mediocre.

"Some Private Views" (Chatto and Windus), scarcely exhibit Mr. James Payn at his best. Essays in the *Nineteenth Century*, and "occasional articles" in *The Times*, are rarely worth reproduction, and it strikes us that these are no exceptions to the general rule. The author's proverbial "high spirits," seem slightly galvanic, and whilst such papers as the "Critic on the Hearth" are pleasant enough when surrounded by ponderous political lucubrations, half-a-dozen of them one after the other begin to pall. Our advice to the gentle reader is: If our readers get this book, don't let them read more than one article at a time; otherwise they will probably go to sleep, or begin to think that Mr. Payn is growing dull—which would be treason.

"The Prince and the Pauper" (Chatto and Windus), is called by its author Mark Twain "a Tale for Young People of All Ages." We might add that it is a tale for old people of all ages as well. It would be hardly fair to describe this delightful story further than to say that its title in some measure suggests the theme—a contrast between poverty and kingly splendour, worked out with a vein of subtle plot, marked by the crisp incisiveness of a clever, though not quite faultless, style, and filled with the quaint and shadowed mystery and bright artistic glory—perhaps, too, the barbaric horror—of mediæval times. Its humour is delicate; its fun joyously real; and its pathos tender and deep. It does one good to read it, and that in these days is saying a great deal.

Mr. Richard Anderson has supplemented his admirable "Lightning Conductors"—which is the standard and only exhaustive work on the subject in the English language—by a very full abstract of certain valuable reports made by the Académie des Sciences at the instance of the French Government. These reports were made by such eminent scientists as Gay-Lussac and Pouillet, at various periods between 1823 and 1868. These dates appear antiquated, but the fact is our knowledge of the subject has increased very little since Benjamin Franklin's days, and Mr. Anderson's "Information about Lightning Conductors" (E. and F. N. Spon), translation only though it be, is really an important contribution to the subject. One-half of our cathedrals and three-fourths of our churches have not even nominal protection, and the whole matter seems generally neglected here; whereas in France every public building "literally bristles" with conductors. The conclusion the reader must come to is that the whole question of lightning protection should be taken in hand by the Government, and a thorough system of inspection, as well as erection, inaugurated.

"Victorian Year-Book for 1880-1:" Eighth Year of Issue (Government Printing Offices, Melbourne). Mr. H. Heylyn Hayter is a very accomplished statistician, and there are probably few, if any, countries in the world whose annals, financial, commercial, educational, criminal, agricultural, and vital, are set forth with more fulness and elaboration than, under his direction, are those of this still youthful colony, with its population of less than 900,000 persons. A column might be filled with interesting facts culled from this suggestive volume. Gold is no longer the leading article which it used to be, other industries having come to the front, nevertheless upwards of 800,000 ounces were raised in 1880. Some of the mining

shafts are upwards of 2,000 feet deep. Whether the advantage is due to manuring, better farming, or a moister climate, appears somewhat doubtful, but the cereal produce of North-Western Europe (England included) per acre far exceeds that of Russia, Australia, or the United States. As, however, New Zealand is about on a par with the United Kingdom (twenty-seven bushels of wheat per acre), a good supply of moisture is evidently a desideratum for the wheat plant. The vital statistics show that the climate of Victoria is healthful to Northern Europeans; most deaths occur during the summer, when intense heat occasionally prevails, and the alternations of temperature are extensive and sudden; while in England, winter, with its chills, and fogs, and damp, is the period of greatest mortality.

"The Weather of 1881," by Edward Mawley, F.M.S. (Stanford). This is the third annual publication of a little volume, very interesting both to gardeners and weather-watchers, inasmuch as it supplies a careful record of the weather during 1881, at Addiscombe, near Croydon, furnished in a popular and readable fashion. The chief weather-items of 1881, it will be remembered, were the severe cold and phenomenal snowstorm of January, the excessive heat of July (this heat did not extend north of the Trent), and the chilly downpour which blighted the farmers' hopes in August. We wish Mr. Mawley all success, and hope he may live to continue these observations for many a year to come.



DISHONEST SOLICITORS.—In the Queen's Bench on Wednesday a solicitor was struck off the rolls for applying to his own use money which had been entrusted to him by various clients for investment. Mr. Justice Grove remarked that the punishment, which was the greatest they could inflict, was inadequate.—In a case of a similar nature, which came before the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved, on Monday, the conviction was quashed on the highly technical ground that no written directions had been given as to investment. The five Judges were unanimous, but Mr. Justice Stephen said that he had arrived at the conclusion with great reluctance, as "the result would be that a gross fraud would go unpunished."

THE "REFEREE" LIBEL CASE.—Mr. Sampson's appeal for a new trial has been dismissed by Mr. Justice Cave and Mr. Justice Mathew, who hold that, although evidence as to a plaintiff's character is admissible, it must be something more direct than mere rumour or suspicion, or even of special facts showing his disposition. The judges, however, granted stay of execution for a week, to give the defendant time to appeal.

THE MARQUIS OF HUNTINGTON.—against whom some warrants were recently granted for the alleged offence of obtaining money by false pretences, has returned post haste from Albania to meet the charges. On Tuesday he appeared before Sir J. Ingham at Bow Street and the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and was admitted to bail in the aggregate sum of 36,000/., his sureties being the Earl of Lonsdale and Colonel Owen Williams, M.P.

AN UNEDUCATED LIBELLER.—Mr. Goodwin, the defendant in a recent libel case has had practical demonstration of the value of learning; his eccentric orthography, "shure," "cairful," and "sorrey" having assisted the jury in arriving at a verdict against him to the tune of 400/.

A LOAN TRANSACTION.—Mr. Chance, the Lambeth magistrate, has very properly refused to allow the dispute as to a money-lending case which came before him the other day to be hushed up by mutual consent. The Public Prosecutor will be asked to decide whether 40 per cent. can be legitimately charged for a loan of 50/., for six months for which 1,000/ worth of securities were deposited. The anxiety of the defendant to "cancel" the "transaction" only increases the need of thorough investigation.

ANOTHER CASE OF PRESENTING A LOADED REVOLVER.—has been very properly dealt with by a metropolitan magistrate with a sentence of two months' imprisonment.

THE CONVICT LAMSON.—is now alleged to have been for some time affected in his mind by the habitual use of morphine as a subcutaneous injection; and on this and some other grounds his friends have petitioned the Home Secretary for a reprieve.

THE FINCHLEY MURDER.—Stephen Butler, the gipsy who was supposed to have been murdered in Finchley Wood, is still alive, and the dead man has now been positively identified as one Enoch Clark. One of his associates in crime, a well-known thief named Baker, has been arrested as his murderer, his reputed wife being also in custody as an accessory after the fact. Baker acknowledges participation in the robbery, but denies the murder, accounting for some stains on his clothes by saying that he broke a bottle of wine over the head of a police patrol; whilst some of his companions state that two sets of burglars were out that night on different jobs, whom they believe to have met in the woods, Clark being killed during a quarrel between them.

THE THAMES.—continues to yield a far too plentiful harvest of dead bodies. On Saturday one was fished out at Poplar, and on Wednesday morning a policeman was either thrown or blown into the river from a wharf at Lambeth, the corpse being recovered after half an hour's dragging.



THE SEASON.—The fine weather of mid-March has brought vegetation rapidly forward, and there is now a perceptible thickening even of forest trees. Animal life is likewise stirring. On the 12th the common snake, the viper, and the slow-worm were observed, and along the country hedgerows caterpillars of the Drinker moth are frequently seen. A correspondent at Aldeburgh reports immense flights of rooks westward from over the sea. The agricultural outlook has been materially improved by the lambing time, the best known for many years. Gardeners are less to be congratulated, as the fruit trees are so forward as to stand great risk of losing their fertile buds by frosts.

FARMERS AND INCOME TAX.—Farmers should at once apply, if they have not already done so, for any *bond fide* reduction in respect to rent. Any tax-office will supply papers for claiming a reduction off Schedules A and B, not only for 1882, but for any returns made by the landlord in previous years.

FARM RENTS.—The daily Press having made much of the Property Tax Returns, which only come down to Lady Day, 1880, but which have just been published by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, Mr. Clare Sewell Read writes to say that their importance as showing the fall in rents is really very little. "At Lady Day, 1880, no drawback from taxation was allowed upon any reduction of rent in the shape of per-centge returns. As at that period

nine-tenths of the reductions were made by giving back to the tenants a per centage off their rents of from 5 to 20 per cent., no drop of Schedules A. and B. could appear in 1880. It is a further fact that, upon some of the large estates, especially those on which farms are held under leases, no return of any kind was made until the year 1881. Upon the Holkham Estate there was no general reduction of rents until last year, when the owner returned 25 per cent., with an assurance of a similar reduction for 1882 and half for 1883." Mr. Clare S. Read, in conclusion, condemns a *Times* "leader" on farm rents; and adds, "When writing upon rural and agricultural matters the leading journal is almost certain to be wrongly informed."

HORSES.—We regret to say that the Cambridge Stallion Show was of an indifferent character, despite the grand old-fashioned shire-bred horse, "Marquis," the property of Mr. William Little. Lincoln Stallion Show was marked by only a small number of entries, but the quality was rather good; better than at Cambridge. Twenty-four English shire stallions were shipped last week to the United States.—Lord Arthur Cecil recently stated that all the prize winners among the pure-bred shire horses at Carlisle and Derby had either Scotch blood in their veins, or had been bred by a Scotchman. Mr. Sexton informs us that this statement is inexact.

HEAVY LAMBS.—A correspondent records the birth in his flock of a lamb weighing 17 lb. The mother was a Roscommon sheep. Another correspondent announces a lamb weighing 16½ lb., so that heavy lambs seem to be the order of the season.

THE NEWBURY CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE are making efforts with a view to secure to their members benefits in the disposal of farm produce and purchase of various farm requirements. A committee appointed to consider the matter have made many inquiries and obtained special prices, which it is thought may have a practically useful result. Amongst other things it is proposed to appoint a few special agents at some of the London markets, who will inform members as to prices and state of the markets, and whose interest it will be to return better averaged prices to the members of a large association than to private individuals who only make occasional consignments of farm produce. With this view salesmen of corn, hay, straw, meat, poultry, pork, green-stuff, butter and other products have been communicated with. The Chamber are also preparing a scheme for the co-operative purchase at reduced rates of farm implements, coal, and other requirements.

THE FRAMINGHAM FARMERS' CLUB have been discussing how to meet a wet harvest. Mr. Long suggested ten rules. 1. Reap early. 2. Make small sheaves. 3. Use single bands, i.e. one length of straw only. 4. Leave sheaves open as long as you can before binding. 5. Never allow the sheaves to lie all night on the ground. 6. Make small shocks. 7. Do not use hoods. 8. Rather let the corn be muck in the shock than muck in the stack. 9. Carefully watch it. 10. When dry, carefully cart it. We might suggest that as drying machines are very expensive, farmers might club together, the club buying one, or a company might profitably be formed to let out a certain number, and charge so much a day.

NORFOLK.—Upon the very heavy and light lands of this county, fresh hires have been made within the past two years which show a reduction of from 20 to 50 per cent. from the rents previously paid, and there can be no doubt that the agricultural depression which has been borne for now nearly seven years by the tenants, has since 1880 reached the county landowners.

ALNWICK.—It is worth one's while to be a freeman of this ancient borough. The freeman's allotments on Alnwicks Moor are four acres in extent, and at a ballot the other day there were only seven applicants for twelve allotments. Alnwicks Moor, be it understood, is not mere open grass land, but a great cultivated expanse, with a rich and generous soil.

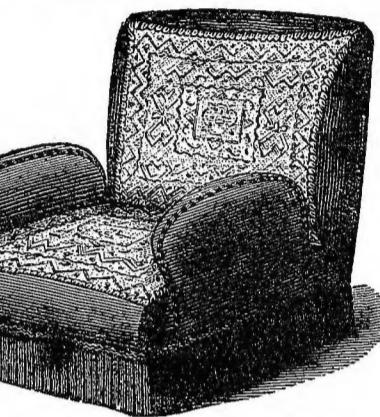
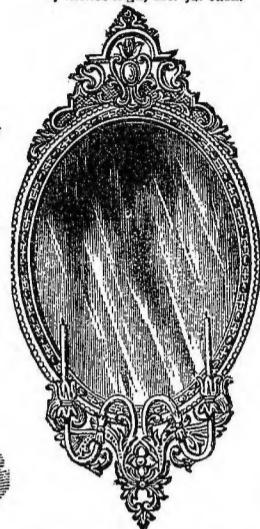
AIDING AND ABETTING.—The decision of the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved in the matter of the Ascot Prize Fight is noteworthy on account of the opposite opinions expressed by the judges. At the trial, the Chairman of the Berkshire Quarter Sessions had ruled on the authority of Justice Little that the bodily presence of the defendants (who were not proved to be anything more than spectators) made them *particulæ criminis*, and the jury found them guilty, adding that they did not believe they "aided and abetted." The conviction was appealed against, and has now been quashed, eight judges out of eleven deciding that the ruling of the Chairman was wrong. At first sight it appears to be obvious that the opinion of the minority is right, for, as the Lord Chief Justice remarked, it is the spectators who really make a prize-fight, and it is inconceivable that men having no personal quarrel would meet in absolute solitude to knock each other about for a couple of hours; and, as the consent of the combatants does not make the contest any the less a breach of the peace, all those who encourage or countenance the fight are guilty of breaking the law. Upon closer examination, however, it seems clear that this consent, sanction, or arrangement is the very thing which ought not to be assumed upon the mere presence of an on-looker, but proved by other evidence to the satisfaction of a jury. Were it otherwise every casual witness of a street-fight must be held guilty of assault, whilst if the quarrel ended fatally they would share, with the surviving combatant, the blame of manslaughter; and this, too, although they may have approached the scene of the fray in complete ignorance of what was going on, and have been subsequently so hemmed in by the crowd as to make departure impossible. Such a result as this is too great a price to pay even for the complete suppression of prize-fighting, which is now fast dying a natural death; and we must, therefore, rejoice at the success of the appeal, even though some patrons of the "noble art" may thereby escape well-deserved punishment.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S COLLECTION OF PRINTS AND ENGRAVINGS have been sold this week. Amongst the most valuable were a series of William Blake's works as originally issued, and coloured by his own hand, proofs of popular drawings by Cruikshank and Hogarth, and twenty-four specimens of Albert Dürer.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTER-ETCHERS.—The first Exhibition of the New Society of Painter-etchers is now open in the Rooms of the Fine Art Society, and has resulted in the production of some 207 plates. Of these some are works of a high class, and many others are transcripts from Nature, having all the breezy freshness of open-air sketches. But there are too many "bits" on the walls, and trifling subjects occupying large spaces, giving to the Exhibition somewhat of an amateurish character, and best looked at through the small end of a telescope. There are four plates by Mr. Seymour Haden, all showing his admirable feeling for composition, masterly drawing, and freedom of line. Mr. Robert Macbeth's "Fen Flood" and "The Ferry Inn" are the strongest and most finished works in the room. Mr. H. Herkomer's unfinished portrait of the "Master of Trinity" promises well; but the arrangement of the white head and hands on a dark ground, in the form of a triangle, is unfortunate. Among other excellent proofs we noted "The Island Harvest," by Mr. Colin Hunter; "The Woolly Ones of England," by Mr. Ned Swain; "Carleton" and "The Upper Hudson," by the American etcher, Mr. Stephen Parrish; "Stranded-Rye, Sussex," by Mr. W. W. Ball; "The Market Slip," by Mr. C. A. Platt; "Sunset Off Shore," by Mr. H. Farrer; and Mr. C. E. Holloway's "Old Chelsea."

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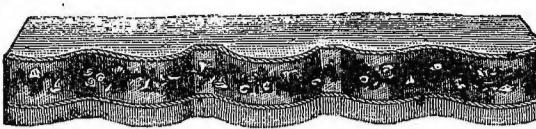
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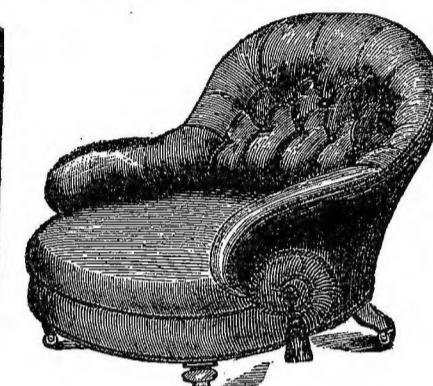
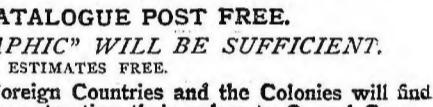
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